


TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 50

MAY 28, 1936

No. 13



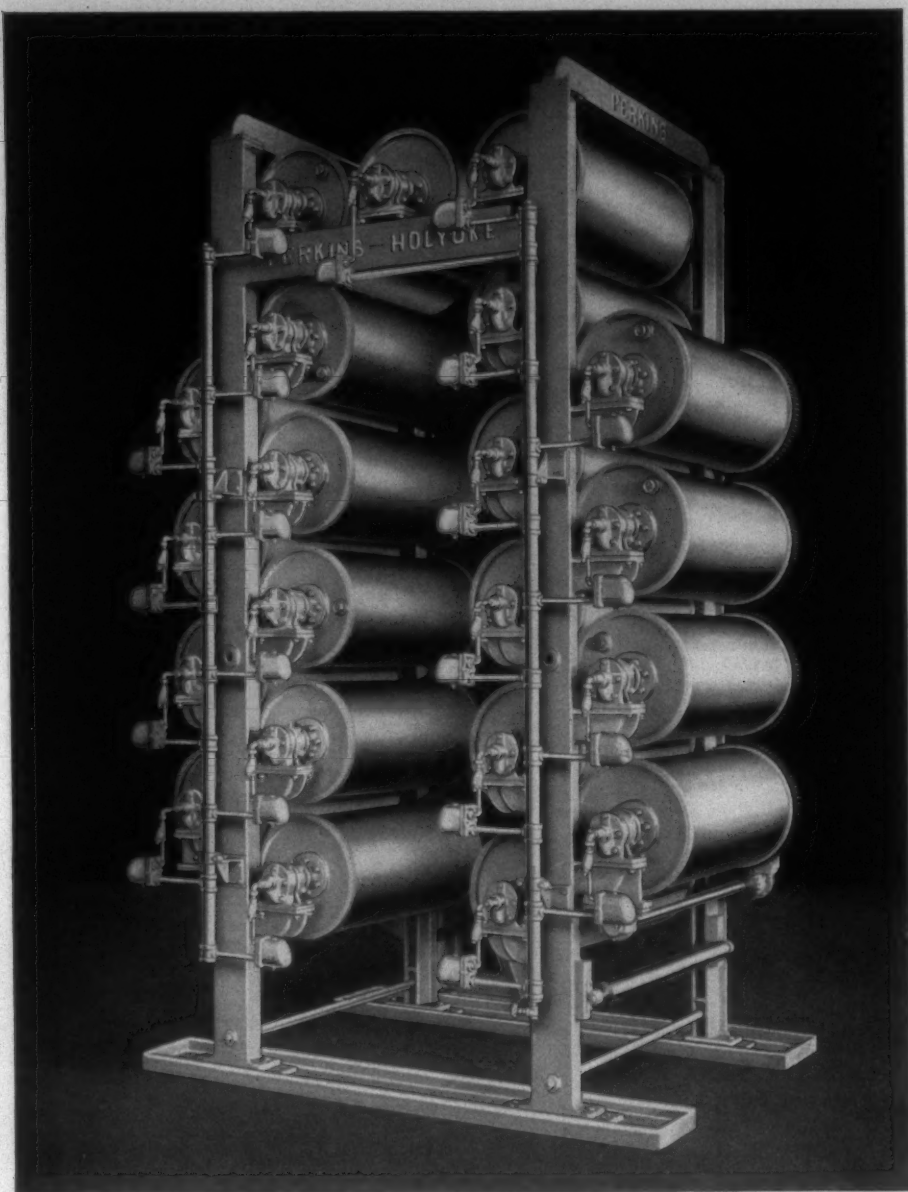
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 50—No. 13

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Beattie Gives Interesting Analysis of Textile Situation

SPEAKING before the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina at High Hampton, N. C., May 22nd, S. M. Beattie, president of the Association, gave the following interesting analysis of the textile situation, with particular reference to the value of the textile industry to his own State:

"The past twelve months have been trying ones for an industry which has faced one problem after another; maybe some of these have been solved, others partially solved, but many others are still with us.

"Nevertheless, the industry in South Carolina has reached a point where it is of great importance to the State as a whole—so great, in fact, that the future of the State will in large measure be determined by the successful growth and prosperity of the industry.

"I dare say few manufacturers fully realize the relative importance of the industry to the people of South Carolina, and some of the following statements may surprise even you who are closely allied with the industry.

"Seventeen per cent of the property assessments for taxation in the State, assessed by the South Carolina Tax Commission, are upon cotton mill properties. The cotton mill assessments are far greater than those of any other single class of taxpayers. Cotton mill assessments have increased more rapidly than those of any other class of taxpayers in the State. The assessment per spindle and the tax rate paid per spindle are entirely too high when compared with other textile States. The cotton mills paid during 1935 over \$5,000,000 into the treasuries of our State, county, municipal and school district governments. This represents over 20 per cent of the property taxes paid in South Carolina. This means that with cotton mill taxes eliminated, our combined governments in South Carolina would have to greatly reduce their budgets or pass the burden on to other taxpayers. For instance, over 2,700 of our teachers would have to be discharged or the salaries of all teachers would have to be reduced proportionately. I fear the people of the State do not fully appreciate the heavy proportion of the cost of government which our mills carry. South Carolina cotton mills are subjected to over 20 different kinds of taxes, and it necessarily follows that mills in South Carolina have a vital interest in the cost of government; they have so much at stake.

"The annual product of the cotton mills of South Carolina was valued in 1935 at \$205,681,145. This is \$154,178,145 more than the value of South Carolina's cotton crop (lint only) and more than the value of all agricultural products in the State combined. South Carolina mills can consume more cotton than the State normally produces, and because of the length and quality of staple required, still are forced to buy thousands of bales per year from other States.

"The cotton purchased by South Carolina mills per year is equivalent to the entire production of 223,000 cotton farmers.

"The cotton mills of South Carolina in 1935 employed 83,592 people. This represents 4.8 per cent of the State's population, based upon the 1930 census. Around 175,000 are directly dependent upon the mill payrolls and reside in South Carolina mill villages.

"Hundreds of doctors and dentists are required to wait on these people, and thus are partially dependent upon mill payrolls as are other hundreds, such as barbers, beauticians, shoemakers, laundrymen, cleaners, and others who render personal service. Thousands of merchants profit from the payrolls along with others, including produce farmers, ministers, teachers, insurance agents, bankers, etc.

"In 1935 total payrolls of the cotton mills amounted to \$52,126,622, even though 1935 was not a year of full production. Nevertheless, the payrolls (not including salaries) in 1936 showed a total of \$18,947,084 more than the payrolls of 1932. This amount of money turned loose and circulated in the State in 1935 represented a large percentage of the State's total working or operating capital.

"Our railroads could hardly exist but for the freight paid by our mills, and the power companies sell most of their power in South Carolina to cotton mills.

"While employment in the textile industry has decreased in New England, employment in the cotton mills of South Carolina has increased from 67,004 in 1932 to 83,592 in 1935—an increase of over 24 per cent, which is in striking contrast with the great national increase in unemployment during the same period.

"There is hardly an individual in South Carolina who is not affected by the payrolls of the cotton mills. If our

mills can carry on vigorously, all may prosper. If they are forced to reduce operations temporarily or permanently the entire State will feel the effect.

"Considering the vital part that the mills play in the life of the State, it appears appropriate to examine briefly the conditions facing the mills at this time.

"Glancing over the remarkable growth of the industry in this State, we see progressive and almost steady decrease in the work day hours and an equally steady increase in the earnings of the operatives.

"The ages, wages and hours provisions of the late NRA Textile Code have quite generally been maintained by the industry, on a voluntary basis.

"Child labor—that little understood question—is a thing of the past in the cotton textile industry of South Carolina. In fact, child labor has practically been eliminated in all American cotton mills before the NRA became law.

"Even though the program of higher wages and shorter hours in reason, has a great appeal for us all, we must not lose sight of the inevitable result; higher costs. In addition to the heavy increase in costs on this account, the mills in this State are burdened with high freight rates, high taxes, and last but not least the mills are now being seriously injured by inadequate tariff protection.

"These high costs subject us to a ruinous competition with foreign manufacturers. Our foreign markets are drying up as fast as new sources of supply can be found, and now foreign manufacturers, particularly the Japanese, are taking away our own market at home, quoting prices which average around 25 per cent below our costs.

"The Jap laborer works for a wage which is hardly 10 per cent of ours, and they work longer hours as well. The Jap workers are mostly girls who would probably be classed as minors or children in this country. Our own textile workers are now faced with the serious necessity of vieing with the Japs for their own jobs, their very livelihood. Each yard of Japanese goods sold in the United States means that much income taken away from our American workers and paid to the Japs, and the yardage of Japanese exports of cotton goods to the United States is increasing in alarming proportions. Note the following figures:

JAPANESE EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES

	Sq. Yds.
12 months 1929	1,217,000
12 " 1930	1,016,000
12 " 1931	770,000
12 " 1932	789,000
12 " 1933	1,116,000
12 " 1934	7,287,000
12 " 1935	36,475,000

1935

January	3,340,953
February	4,854,654
March	4,575,280
April	3,169,695
May	3,186,078
June	2,363,592
September	2,265,434
October	3,667,716
November	3,075,915
December	2,491,525

1936

January	6,812,986
February	6,050,000
March	8,667,000

"Note particularly the huge increase in 1935 and the first months of 1936. A rate of 86,119,944 per annum. Japanese competition has so far been confined to a few constructions. Cloths for handkerchiefs and underwear (print cloths) have suffered most. In fact, the concentration of the Japs on these constructions has completely demoralized the market for these and many kindred goods. Now velveteens and broadcloths are feeling it seriously, as are bleached or finished print cloths. What type of goods will be next? There seems no end to this menace unless our Government will immediately fix quotas on textiles to protect our markets, our home manufacturers and our American workers.

"It appears remarkable in the face of this grave situation, to think of forcing a further increase in manufacturing costs on our domestic mills by proposing additional restrictive legislation. We hear talk of legislation for the further regimentation of industry, shorter hours, still higher proportionate wages, additional taxes such as the surplus and "Windfall" taxes. All or any of these will make it more difficult for the American cotton manufacturer to compete with foreign manufacturers not only abroad, but in our home markets. Each restriction will tend to decrease the numbers of jobs available to the comparatively highly paid American worker, and at the same time make more jobs for the cheaper labor in other countries. Americans should call a halt on such a trend and defend American industry for the sake of present and future American workers.

"Due to these difficulties and in spite of reported improvement in many lines, cotton mills continue to face poor business and report unsatisfactory results.

"The latest and most convincing comparison of the financial position of the cotton manufacturing industry is found in the survey and report of the National City Bank of New York of April, 1936.

"In this report 47 representative cotton mills show a loss in 1935 of \$7,601,000 as compared with a profit in 1934 of \$3,524,000, a net decrease in position of \$11,125,000 in one year. This is bad enough, but it appears much more comparatively when you note the increased profits shown by the classes of corporations who are the customers of the cotton mills, as follows:

No. Industries	1934	1935	% Gain
47 cotton mills	\$ 3,534,000 profit	\$ 7,601,000 loss	Loss
29 apparel companies	4,635,000 "	7,080,000 profit	+57.7
18 automobiles	84,647,000 "	200,075,000 "	+136.2
55 household goods and supplies	30,023,000 "	35,229,000 "	+17.3
31 mdse. dept. stores	5,671,000 "	10,165,000 "	+79.2
6 mdse. mail order	28,023,000 "	38,446,000 "	+37.1
21 rubber tires	12,665,000 "	17,635,000 "	+39.2
20 shoes	14,144,000 "	14,735,000 "	+4.2

"Even silk, rayon and miscellaneous textile products other than cotton show increases to compare with cotton's loss; that is,

No. Industries	1934	1935	% Gain
27 silk and rayon	\$5,504,000 profit	\$9,320,000 profit	+69.3
822 textile prod., misc. (other than cotton)	2,061,000 "	9,347,000 "	+353.5

(Continued from Page 4)

Modernized Welfare Work Among Textile Operatives *

By J. W. Kirksey, Vice President

The Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company

THE problems of welfare work among textile operatives is as old as the industry itself, but it has developed many new phases which are, perhaps, more complicated and difficult of solution than the relatively simple welfare problems of the past.

For many years, mill managers have dealt directly with welfare problems on an intimate and personal basis with their employees. Cotton manufacturing plants in the Southern States, with but few exceptions, are located in the smaller Southern cities and in rural communities, close to their raw materials and labor supply. Green hands were recruited from the rural sections and brought into mill villages, where they became a part of an organized community, and where they were immediately confronted with a new mode of living. It was necessary that they have guidance and personal advice in solving their new and sometimes confusing living problems, and in adjusting themselves from the individual and more or less isolated existence to which they were accustomed to co-operative relationships of organized community life; and it must be said to the credit of Southern mill managers that they have met this situation splendidly. Many fine examples of unselfish and generous endeavors carried on by mill managers in their communities stand out in our memory; and you, as mill operators, should be proud of the accomplishments of your industry, not only in the field of actual manufacture, but also in the matter of employee-welfare work.

All over the Southern States and in practically every mill community, we see exhibitions of welfare work in the form of community houses, day nurseries, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, mothers' clubs, schools and recreation centers, together with many other uplifting influences. It would be a serious mistake for anyone to assume, no matter how complex may be the present labor situation, that in the majority of instances this work has not been and is not being thoroughly appreciated by its beneficiaries. In recent years, however, through outside influences beyond our control and the control of your loyal employees, you have witnessed a change in the mental attitude of many of your operatives. You have been charged with paternalism and with many other things less mild. The result is that in many instances, mill managers are in a quandary as to what attitude to assume toward their employees as a whole.

But the need for effective welfare work is just as great as it ever was, perhaps even greater, although of a different nature than has formerly been the case. The mill manager is still constantly being besieged by his em-

ployees with their problems, and the manner in which he meets these demands will be largely reflected in his successful administration.

It is my earnest opinion, after many years of close observation, that the textile operator of today is in a position where the emphasis on welfare work should be, in a large measure, shifted from the policy of helping the employee directly to the policy of helping him help himself. Those of you who are responsible for these matters will recognize immediately the recurrence of such typical examples as this:

"One of your esteemed employees comes to your office and reports that he has no funds, or that at best his funds are low, but that he has an urgent personal problem demanding money and attention beyond his means. His wife is very ill and is in urgent need of medical attention, or some dependent member of his family is dead and funeral arrangements must be made, or his child must have an operation and hospitalization is required; or he has sustained a personal injury, or is attacked by some form of sickness. These things, of necessity, press heavily upon his mind and his inability to meet these emergencies financially has created not only a definite need for assistance but an anxious desire for your support and co-operation. If you make arrangements to assist him at no cost to him, the cost to you is excessive, you make him a recipient of charity, and you are likely to be charged with paternalism. Should you advance funds to him, there is the matter of collecting, with its attendant uncertainty and possible friction. You are a swell fellow when you make the advance, but when you require payments it is very often a different matter."

It is true that many mills have in the past had arrangements to take care of these situations, and in a general way a good many of such arrangements have worked out with varying degrees of satisfaction. However, they have never, except in rare instances, been developed to the fullest state of satisfactory completion, largely because of the attendant excessive cost which must be borne by the mill.

How then can mill managements meet these needs effectively, preserve and promote good relationships with their employees, and escape the onus of paternalism?

It can be done, and is being done, by utilizing an outside agency in helping the employee to help himself, and in assisting him in obtaining protection against these emergencies in a collective manner. This is a form of welfare work which rounds out and enhances the value of any welfare program, and at which no criticism can be directed.

Many mill operators are changing their ideas about

(Continued on Page 25)

*Address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, Savannah, May 21st.

Annual Inspection Tour of Avondale Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs, Staff Writer

THIS story of the annual inspection of Cowikee and Avondale Mills, covering sixteen plants in eleven Alabama towns, would be incomplete indeed, without reference to the deceased Governor B. B. Comer, father of Messrs. Donald, B. B., Jr., and Hugh Comer, three living sons who carry on the educational work that he started years ago.

Before the inauguration of Governor Comer 29 years ago, there were few high schools in Alabama except in the larger cities; but he never rested until there was a high school in every county, and his diligence in this direction won for him the well-earned title, "The Father of High School education in Alabama."

Recently, Hon. J. A. Keller, State Superintendent of Education, asked Mr. Donald Comer's co-operation in placing a framed picture of Governor Comer in every high school in the State. Then Dr. Glenn, Superintendent of Education in Birmingham, secured the pictures for every school in the city, so that the fifty thousand school children might learn to know and appreciate this great and good man who, passing to his reward, left the hearts of his worthy sons fired with ambition and zeal to carry on. One son, Fletcher Comer, passed on some months ago, but will long live in the hearts of thousands who had been blessed by his friendship and sympathetic understanding.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES IN THESE MILLS ARE UNUSUAL

There is not a neglected child in all these villages. Trained Christian women who thoroughly understand child psychology are in charge of the various kindergartens, teaching the little ones about Jesus and His love for children, and step by step, leading them to think and live correctly.

By the time they are of school age, they have lost their timidity and self-consciousness, and welcome new ventures.

Christian teachers take them through the graded and high schools, spotting each one that has unusual talent and ability in any direction, carefully directing and assisting them to "strive for perfection." They excel in music, art, domestic science and all the graces requisite for well-rounded citizenship. They are ambitious, and many graduate from college with highest honors. They

are proud of their mills and communities, and show it in every possible way.

CIVIC PRIDE AND LOYALTY

The finest expression of civic pride and co-operation the writer has ever witnessed was in the way operatives decorated the mills for this visiting tour. "Brighten the Corner Where You Are" seems to have been the motto adopted by everyone. Millions of roses, other cut flowers and potted plants were artistically arranged. Frames and looms were gay with flowers; banners were stretched



MRS. DONALD COMER

Photo Taken on Inspection Trip

high above alleys, on which "Welcome," "Smile," "Come Again," etc., had been worked out in large letters made entirely of roses. Fire buckets hanging on the columns were great vases full of gorgeous roses, and vines and festoons swung gracefully from steam pipes. All the mills were simply beautiful in gay colors.

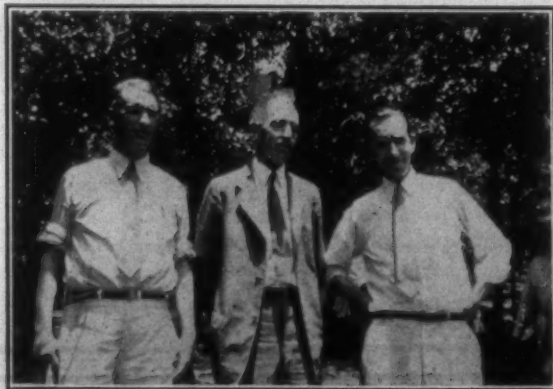
The amazing thing is that operatives did it themselves and did it *voluntarily*! Behold, the result of Christian education and environment. There's a poem and a lesson here that I wish could lodge in the heart of every mill employee in the South.

SEEING THE SIGHTS

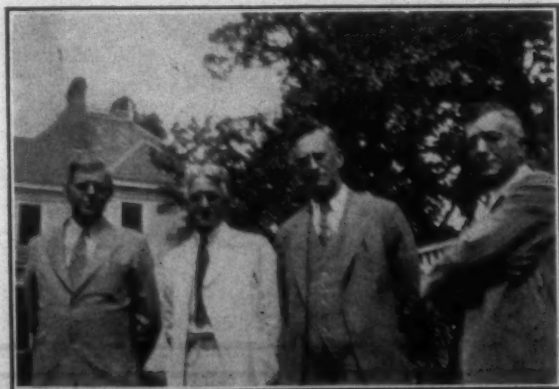
It will be impossible to tell of all the lovely things seen and heard, but will try to touch on the "high spots." Each department of every mill visited was clean, machinery modern and work running good.

Shrubbery and flowers, grass plots, shaded parks, well

(Continued on Page 16)



Left to Right—Messrs. Hugh, Donald and B. B. Comer, Jr., who carry on the great work begun by their father, the late Governor B. B. Comer.



Left to Right—Avondale Mills Superintendents: E. S. Dunn, Sylacauga; C. M. Mangum, Birmingham; J. T. Edmonds, Pell City; O. H. Dunn, Sycamore.

Pictures Taken on Inspection Tour of Avondale Mills



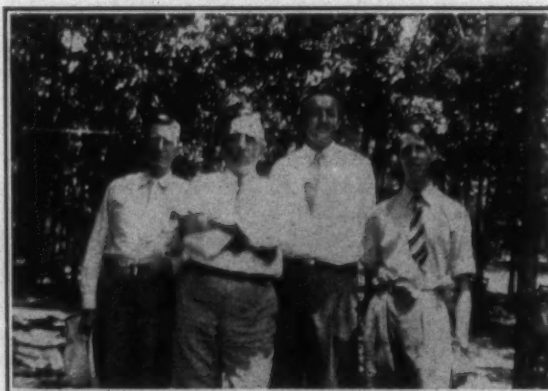
Pretty Girls Serving Ice Cold Milk at Dairy Farm, Where We Saw 75 Cows Milked.



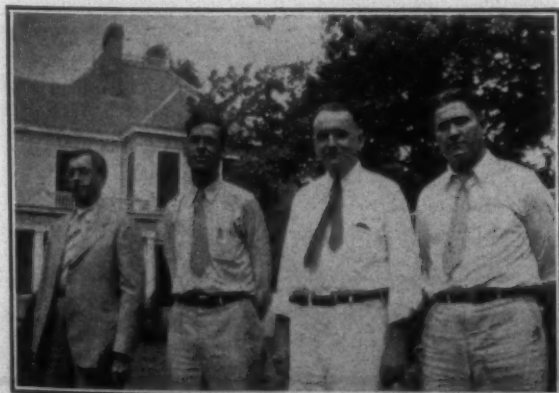
Music With Lunch at Home of B. B. Comer 3rd, Sycamore. "Little Sallie Mims" at Piano is Hidden From View.



F. O. Whitten, Electrician; J. F. Adams, Spinner; Donald Comer, Pres., Avondale Mills; J. C. Meehan, Weaving; J. W. Truitt, Carder.



Left to Right—J. C. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, Textile Labor Relations Board; H. H. Cosgrove, Trade Mgr., Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.; Willard Lewis, President, Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.; A. A. Evans, Member of Section International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland.



Left to Right—Overseer and Second Hands, Eva Jane Mill, Sylacauga; M. W. Parks, Overseer Spinning, A. H. Long, second hand; J. H. Hyde, Overseer Weaving, and E. T. Nelson, second hand.



Left to Right—B. B. Comer 3rd, Mgr. Waste Division, all Avondale Mills; Boyce Mangum, Asst. Supt., Birmingham Plant; Comer Jennings (in car), V.-Pres., Cowikee Mills, Eu-
faula, Ala.

Relationship Between Foreman and Employees*

By E. J. Ashe

General Manager, Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

I DO NOT KNOW that I have a particular subject; I think I was to talk on "Foremanship and Relationship to the Employees." Well, the term "foreman" means leader, and for a man to be a leader he has to have certain qualifications. One phase of it you are developing right here, the technical side of it. The technical side is very important, but I think the technical side is not the most important. But that would depend upon what a man is foreman of, the character of his work, etc. I could see that a man might be the foreman of a certain department of his plant where the technical side is the most important. He might be a genius and could not be replaced. On the other hand, I can see where a man, the foreman of another department, might not be a genius but have other qualities, and he could employ a genius.

As to the other qualities or features, I think perhaps the most important thing a foreman should have, eliminating the technical side, is knowledge of human nature. That would be my thought, to start with. Without knowledge of human nature and the ability to understand other people (and, incidentally, the desire to understand other people) a man can not get very far. I have seen men, and so have you, who seemed to have everything; they were brilliant, they had technical knowledge, but they did not know human nature. Some of them did not want to; they were selfish or overbearing and were always running into obstacles. Then I have seen other men who wanted to understand other people but who could not. They were pitiful. So I would say knowledge of human nature is requisite in making a foreman.

Then I should say that man should have a sense of fairness. That is a pretty broad term. A sense of fairness embodies two other things, fearlessness and loyalty. Unless a man is fearless he can not be loyal. Unless a man is fearless he can not be fair, always. Now, if a man who is the foreman of a room or who is a department manager or anything you want to call him, a man who is over a group of people, has not the fearlessness to be fair, he loses the respect of his people. He might under certain conditions, such as the depression we have gone through, when he might drive his people, get along; but the time will come when that man can not get results in that way. And when that time does come no one has a word to say for that man who is not fair.

I said that loyalty goes along with that. Why? Because a foreman is all-important as being a contact man between the people and the management. We might say that the foreman is the most important set-up in a manufacturing institution. There are, of course, certain exceptions; a manufacturing institution might have one

man who is a marvel in acquiring foremen, a man who is marvelous at acquiring salesmen, a man who is a marvel at this or that or the other. Henry Ford has that ability, along with his technical ability.

So the foreman is the important part of the set-up, in my estimation, in any manufacturing institution. That foreman determines to a great degree the destinies of that institution. If that foreman has progressiveness of thought, he will acquire all the advanced ideas that he can, just as you men are trying to do here today from each other. He will read everything he can; he will listen to people, so as to develop his knowledge. Then he will see what men are doing with different ideas and different thoughts.

I remember that many years ago Mr. McMillan and I decided that we wanted a trained nurse in our plant. That has been a great many years ago, and it was almost a heresy in those days. We did not get one right away. The directors said it was a needless expense, that it was not necessary. But we kept plugging at it and got one six months later. We have never regretted installing a nurse. That was an idea, a forethought. Now, we have helped a great many other plants through this nursing service. Sometimes other mills want to employ a nurse, and we let that nurse come to our plant for a week or two to see what we are doing. I just throw that out as an idea of what progressive thought will do. I could not estimate the thousands of dollars that the trained nurse at our plant has saved us, because the time that has been saved for trained operators, sometimes at a very critical period, when perhaps the work in their departments was a little behind, can not be estimated. The nursing service saves time through the elimination of typhoid fever and smallpox by vaccination, etc. You can go on from there to the dentist, and a thousand and one other things.

Of course, this has nothing to do with the technical side, but I wanted to go aside a little in order to bring out that the foreman has to have certain definite qualities in order to go forward. If a foreman has not fearlessness, he can not fight for his people to have nursing service and other things he knows they should have. The fact remains that the foreman who is thinking out of the regular channel is the man that is going to help develop his organization to take its place among the successful mills rather than the unsuccessful mills. In other words, it is the leadership, the foremanship, he is showing. Every man in this room who has gone past the foremanship stage has been a foreman sometime, and every man who is a foreman has been in the ranks. I have personally had the pleasure of sweeping out your mill, Mr. Chairman, and scrubbing it, too. I know some others in this group who started that way, too. Mr. Larkin Brown,

*Address before meeting of Tennessee Division, Southern Textile Association, at Knoxville.

who was president at that time, did a whole lot by taking some of us younger men under his wing and giving us a start.

So, not to take up too much time, I would say that your fearlessness, your loyalty, your understanding of human nature, your thoroughness, all of those qualities, molded into each other, will help make a really able leader; and a really able leader will curb selfishness at all times and reward the deserving. That might come under the head of a penalty system, if you choose to call it such; it might come under the head of patronage. But the foreman who is going to run his department so it will produce good results has to present to the management some day a man who can take his place when he is moved up, and so the man who tries to help others (and this is what I am leading to) is bound to help himself. And I do not think a man can be a real leader unless he helps others. What we want is a man that wants to help them. If I were leaving a message with you men today, it would be that the opportunities we all have in our respective work for helping other people (and, incidentally, for helping ourselves) are unlimited. If we put it on that basis, then we shall help ourselves a good deal more than we realize, and we shall be rewarded accordingly.

As we go right along, day in and day out, we cover different ground. Some of this ground is smooth, and a baby could walk over it. Then we come to ground that is uneven; it is full of pitfalls and full of dangers. Many times you fear you will fall. What you are coming to you do not know. But if there is a fellow there in your

department who is ready to catch your elbow and help you, to keep you from falling, you will be all right. We all have those close calls, both physically and otherwise. If you don't have someone there who is ready to help you, ready to pick you up, that is retribution. That is the way this world works. The way you help your people, the way you look after them, is going to determine your future. Perhaps you will be just on the pinnacle of success and may think you have the world at your command, but, because of all those times when you could have helped a man and did not, perhaps a strike comes up, or something like that, and you fall. So it is the development of men that determines our success. We rise on the assistance of the men that we contact and of the people that we have helped in our career. If you were to take Mr. Ford, for instance, and put him in a field with all the machinery in the world, he would be helpless without men. It is his wonderful ability to develop men that has made him so successful.

In closing, I leave this thought with you. Make it your aim throughout life that anyone who contacts you be just a little better for having contacted you, instead of having received some set-back or detrimental effect from having contacted you. I think that is a goal that we can all take and take advisedly.

Again I thank you for the privilege of coming here. I have talked just in a general vein, which I think was what was expected of me. I hope I may have the privilege of coming back some time, and I pledge you my efforts to get some of my men to join you.

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OFFICES
IN MAIN TEXTILE CENTRES

Research Work Being Extended

ADDITIONAL avenues of textile research of an economic and scientific character are to be explored as a result of recent appropriations made available by the Textile Foundation. It will be recalled that the Foundation was organized for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry, its allied branches, and including that of production of raw materials; and that Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston is chairman, Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, North Carolina is treasurer, and Frank D. Cheney of New York and the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce constitute the Board of Directors.

Four research fellows whose terms expire during the spring or summer were reappointed for a period of one year to continue research work on textile fibers. The Foundation recently issued a list describing about fifty progress reports of its group of research fellows. A copy of this descriptive list may be obtained upon application to the Foundation in Washington.

Funds were allocated for the continuation and extension of the following subjects: Fundamental Study of Vat Printing Pastes, The Effects of Oxidising and Reducing Agents on Wool, and a further study of The Chemistry of Wool Fibers, The Quantitative Determination of Fibers in Mixtures, and, The Determination of Oil, Soap and Other Extraneous Material in Wool and Various Stages of Wool Processing. This work is to be continued under the supervision of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Some months ago a survey of textile waste treatment and recovery was initiated and a compilation of fundamental and widely applicable information is now being prepared for publication. During the course of this survey, it became apparent that little fundamental research on this important problem had been undertaken and, upon recommendation of those who conducted the survey and an advisory committee of a number of the country's leading authorities on waste disposal, the Foundation is about to undertake fundamental research on The Colloidal and Electric Nature of the Polluting Substances Carried in Textile Wastes, and investigate means for removing these substances from the wastes.

In addition to this type of research, small plant scale work will be carried out to develop the practical applications of the laboratory findings and conduct research on the problems of refining municipal sewerage which contains considerable amounts of textile wastes.

As a corollary to these two specific research jobs, there will be established a clearing house for the collection and distribution of information on work other than that directly authorized by the Foundation. It is expected that this clearing house will in time be able to furnish information to textile manufacturers, engineers and others dealing with textile waste problems, but of course the clearing house will not assume the capacity of a professional consultant.

A grant was made for financing a study on "Produc-

tion and Distribution Organization in the Textile Industry". This study will be conducted under the advisory supervision of the Committee on Economic Research of the U. S. Institute of Textile Research which recommended the subject to the Foundation. The Committee will appoint a research agency for the activity conduct of the work..

This announcement is of particular interest in that the Foundation in the past has financed several investigations into distribution policies and methods in specific branches of the textile industry, and is now sponsoring an over-all survey of importance to the industry as a whole. The project has the endorsement and cooperation of the presidents of four of the major textile associations who will also act in an advisory capacity during the conduct of the study.

This trend study will involve, particularly, investigation into the factors affecting the success or failure of various types of organizations which have undertaken, at any important point, to bridge the gap between mill and consumer. It will be based, not upon theoretical considerations, but upon the actual experience of a number industry.

There are many important examples of such developments: mills which manufacture garments, garment manufacturers who have bought mills or who control retail stores, wholesalers who convert their own goods, mills or converters who have worked out close cooperative arrangements with wholesale or retail distributors, etc., etc. It is realized that no categorical conclusion can be reached in such a study; its main purpose is to indicate under what conditions such arrangements seem to have been successful—and, similarly, what conditions seem to have contributed to their failure. These facts, it is felt, will be of great help to individual manufacturers as guidance in their own determination of future policies.

Florence Cotton Mills Modernizes Equipment

Florence, Ala.—Work is scheduled to begin this week at the Florence Cotton Mills on the \$100,000 plant rehabilitation program, which is expected to be completed in two months.

Sheetings and bag goods are the products of these mills. There are 8,000 spindles and 201 looms.

According to the announcement made by J. W. Nipper, superintendent, \$90,000 will be spent in replacing obsolete machinery with modern equipment, and \$10,000 will be expended repairing and improving the buildings.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The Great Falls Cotton Mill, which was taken in by the town and country about five years ago, for non-payment of taxes amounting to \$55,000, has just been returned to its former owner, Claude Gore.

Acceptance of \$15,000 settlement for the \$55,000 taxes due was voted by the county commissioners. The amount had previously been reduced to \$30,000. Mr. Gore plans to reopen the factory this summer.

Tremendous Increase in Japanese Textile Business

THE tremendous inroads that Japanese textile mills have made into international markets is shown in a report just issued by the Federal Trade Commission. The report of the Commission led to the increase in American tariffs by 42 per cent on types of cotton goods imported chiefly from Japan.

The tariff increases here, although regarded of importance to American textile mills, will be perhaps only an incident in Japan's world trade as a whole, since Japan's exports of cotton cloth to this country "have constituted a relatively unimportant part of Japan's total exports in this line, amounting to less than two per cent of the total in 1935."

The new rates are not likely to prove prohibitive.

It was believed that the practical effect of the higher duties will be to permit importation of Japanese bleached textiles to an amount around 30,000,000 square yards annually, or about the same amount sold last year. Without the higher rates, the imports this year probably would have doubled at least as entries from Japan in the first quarter of 1936 were about 21,000,000 square yards.

The new duties on printed and dyed goods, some experts believed, would permit the entry of an amount similar to the 6,000,000 square yards which Japan supplied this year, but Japan's price situation will be less advantageous in view of the higher tariff.

The tariff increases here do not alter the situation as between Japan and the Philippines. Japan has made tremendous progress in the Philippines cotton piece goods market the last three years, her sales there increasing from 34,910,000 square yards in 1933 to 87,481,000 square yards in 1935.

There is now in effect an agreement whereby Japan and the United States share the Philippines cotton textile markets, and this is not presently the subject of negotiations, officials said.

The tariff commission survey made no criticism or political comment regarding Japanese system of production, but reported the salient facts: (1) That about 85 per cent of the operatives in the Japanese textile industry are females between 14 and 18 years of age; (2) that Japanese mills have been able to offer lower wages because of depression in farming and silk cocoon industries; (3) that homes or establishments employing less than 10 workers are not subject to factory law requirements and work long hours; (4) that female spinners in Nagoya District of Central Japan in 1934 received average daily wage of 0.68 yen, and weavers, 0.71 yen. (Exchange rate for yen recently has been between 28 and 30 cents U. S.)

Apart from the low wage scales, statistics indicated that Japan derived tremendous advantage from the extreme low price of cotton that prevailed in early years of the depression, and that later she obtained international competitive advantage from whatever higher domestic costs may have resulted from the National Recovery Administration program, labor situation here, or other abnormal factors.

The United States commercial debacle in international cotton cloth markets was indicated in a decline in exports

from 539,356,000 square yards valued at \$71,548,000 in 1929, to 299,569,000 square yards valued at \$22,970,000 in 1933 and 182,679,000 square yards valued at \$19,358,000 in 1935.

In 1935 the only important export markets for American cotton cloth were in countries where the United States legally maintains a preferential status, such as Cuba and the Philippines, or in Latin American countries where geographical proximity or long-established trading connections have given some special advantage.

In the highly competitive market of Argentina, United

(Continued on Page 23)

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Beattie Again Heads S. C. Mill Men

Warning that any further compulsory additions making for higher costs of cotton mills might have disastrous effects in several ways, was uttered by S. Marshall Beattie, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina at its annual meeting at High Hampton, N. C., last week.

"Even though the program of higher wages and shorter hours has a great appeal for us all, we must not lose sight of the inevitable result—higher costs," said Mr. Beattie. He referred also to all of the other proposals that would add to costs, and make it more difficult to keep going, particularly to meet Japanese competition.

His address appears in full in this issue.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, urged the industry to continue the hour and wage scale established under the NRA and maintained voluntarily by mills.

The group re-elected all officers as follows: Mr. Beattie, president; A. F. McKissick, Greenville, vice-president; William P. Jacobs, Clinton, secretary-treasurer.

One change was made in the executive committee, Allen Johnston taking the place of E. M. Johnston, both of Greenville. Other members of the committee are: Ellison A. Smyth, Balfour, N. C.; J. C. Evins, Spartanburg; E. E. Woodside, Greenville; T. M. Marchant, Greenville; W. S. Nicholson, Union; A. F. McKissick, Greenville; F. W. Symmes, Greenville; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia; J. E. Chapman, Sr., Union; Elliott W. Springs, Lancaster, and A. E. Jury, Winnsboro.

Members were told of the plans to establish the Greenville Textile Museum.

In his report as secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jacobs discussed property taxes, corn starch processing taxes, child labor, Japanese competition, publicity, five-acre cotton contests by Clemson College, the association's statistical library, workmen's compensation, the mill village, cotton road-building materials, the traffic committee and radicalism.

Revolutions were presented on the deaths of C. M. Bailey, W. E. Beattie, D. D. Little, E. H. Johnston, D. C. Johnston and Dr. W. C. Hamrick. Allen F. Johnson is chairman of the resolutions committee.

W. H. Beattie was chairman of the golf tournament committee.

Georgia Mills Favor Code Wage Standards

Mill executives attending the annual session of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Savannah last week were agreed that the policy of maintenance of wage standards of the old NRA code is essential to stability of the markets and were understood to be planning to follow the lead of the policy committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Although one instance of a mill group cutting wages is known, this is said to have been in connection with reduced operations of the group, which is located in North Carolina. Reports from Washington that the Guffey coal decision was resulting in widespread wage cutting in Southern mills were said to be unfounded. The North Carolina instance developed as a part of a policy announced by the mill group concerned before the Supreme Court rendered its Guffey decision.

W. N. Banks, of Grantville, was elected president; A. T. Matthews, of Thomaston, vice-president, and T. M. Forbes was re-elected secretary.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, addressed the session with a plea for

definite action looking toward a co-operative effort to maintain stable wage and hour standards within the industry. Other speakers included John C. Gall, Washington counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, who discussed the legislative trend.

The session was opened by J. H. Cheatham, president of the Georgia Association and head of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, at Griffin, Ga.

J. W. Kirksey, Chattanooga, told the mill men that the modern idea of welfare work in the textile industry is to "help the employees help themselves."

Textile Research for May

Progress and future plans of the warp sizing research that is being conducted by U. S. Institute for Textile Research are reported in the May number of *Textile Research* by Wright Bolton, chairman of the committee in charge of this project. Co-operators have already received three confidential progress reports on starches as sizing materials, and experimental research under mill conditions is about to be started on the sizing of rayons. Other textile researches reported in this issue, in addition to the regular abstract section covering new research throughout the world are the following:

Conclusion of the Textile Foundation report on "Experimental Studies in Flax Growing, Decorticating, Degumming and Manufacture into Yarns and Papers;" "Creep in Single Fibres of American Delta Cotton," by R. L. Steinberger, a Textile Foundation Fellow; "An Optical Method for the Length Analysis of Cotton Fibres," by K. L. Hertel and M. G. Zervigon.

The Steinberger report continues his fundamental study of constant stress elongation, or creep, of textile fibres and filaments. This interesting phenomenon and its laws are basic to a number of textile processes, notably creping. Mr. Steinberger is accumulating data on the theory of creping.

The instrument and method for obtaining length-cumulative frequency curves of cotton fibres, described by Hertel and Zervigon, eliminates the necessity by other

methods of fractionating the sample into length groups and the weighting or counting of the fibres to obtain the desired curves. However, the authors admit that a more representative and adequate sample should be used with their instrument, and they will report later upon such an improvement of method.

Japanese Exports Of Cotton Goods Hit

Boston.—Asserting that more than 21,000,000 yards of Japanese cotton goods entered this country during the first quarter of 1936, Secretary Russell T. Fisher of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers suggested that the State Department might be interested in sponsoring "a Japanese cotton goods week in this country."

Fisher had been asked to comment on the announcement at Geneva that a 40-hour week in the textile industry would be considered at the International Labor Conference.

He declared that this "will mean nothing to the New England cotton textile industry."

"Foreign wage levels, particularly Japanese, are so low that even drastic reductions in the world work week would still leave the American textile worker and the American cotton mill in a very doubtful competitive position," Fisher said.

"Unfortunately, our Department of State unwittingly seems to be supporting the position of the Japanese weaver and his 20c daily wage scale.

JAPANESE BUSINESS LARGER

"More than 21,000,000 yards of Japanese cotton goods entered this country during the first three months of this year. In view of this it might be suggested that perhaps the Department of State would be interested in sponsoring a Japanese cotton goods week in this country. Our present national policy on Japanese cotton goods imports undoubtedly is helping to solve the Japanese unemployment problem at the expense of the American textile worker and the American textile community."

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Personal News

Mr. Woodward has resigned as overseer of carding at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Mr. Mobley has resigned as card grinder at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Robert Rogers has accepted a position with the Drayton Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.

J. N. Ard, of Mobile, Ala., is now overseer night weaving, Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

K. C. Scarboro, of LaFayette, Ala., is now overseer weaving, Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

John Brasch, of Grantville, Ga., is now efficiency man, Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

Robert Sullivan has been promoted to second hand carding, Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

J. B. Webb has been promoted to second hand spinning and twisting, Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

"Tommy" Hunt, superintendent Atlantic Cotton Mills, Ernest Holt, overseer carding, and some other key men spent a delightful week-end fishing trip at Twin Lakes.

Robert L. Rogers, of Oakboro, N. C., has been awarded the medal given annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the most proficient student in the graduating class of the Textile School at North Carolina State College.

Mr. Rogers has been an outstanding student at the Textile School. He served as superintendent of the 1936 Students' Textile Exposition and was president of the Tompkins Textile Society for the current school year. Thus he received the highest honors within the gift of his fellow students. At the recent Scholarship Day exercises at the college, Mr. Rogers was awarded the Sigma Tau Sigma Scholarship Cup which is given annually to the member of the graduating class who has the highest scholarship average.



Robert L. Rogers

Mr. Rogers is a son of B. M. Rogers, superintendent of Oakboro Cotton Mill. He is the second member of his family to receive honors at the Textile School, his brother, W. R. Rogers, now assistant superintendent of Patterson Mills at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., having been a prominent member of the graduating class in 1931.

C. M. Hill has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning and twisting, Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

J. M. Gazaway has been promoted from section spinning to overseer carding, Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Ernest Holt has resigned his position at Bamberg, S. C., to become overseer carding, Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., succeeding A. N. McAbee, resigned.



CANDIDATES FOR B.S. DEGREE, CLEMSON TEXTILE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 2ND

Front Row, Left to Right—Coe, C. B., Thackston, R. F., Lipscomb, W. H., McCarter, E. H., Duval, L. S., Gray, W. R., Malone, H. B., Smith, B. E., All, J. B.

Second Row, Left to Right—Stevenson, C. O., Williams, A. M., Rampey, C. T., Snipes, T. F., Harris, J. N., Roach, T. B., Stuckey, A. H., Ballard, J. C.

Third Row, Left to Right—McMaster, E. A., Rhinehardt, W. A., Hankinson, W. O., Tribble, F. V., Littlejohn, S. M., Burley, S. T., Gettys, C. M., Henry, D. H.

Fourth Row, Left to Right—Abdams, J. H., Lanford, O. L., Wingard, J. T., Kinsler, M. E., Lyons, R. A., Acker, L. M., Watkins, L. L., Otey, P. K.

Render Jimerson, overseer spinning at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., has also been given charge of the carding.

J. R. Kirkpatrick, formerly superintendent of the Sanders Mills, Magnolia, Miss., is now overseer of carding at the Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

A. M. Fincher, of Tifton, Ga., is now overseer spinning, twisting and winding, Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., succeeding W. J. Ward, resigned. Mr. Fincher was for many years connected with Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon.

Jake Mehaffey, from Manchester, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Lester (Buddy) Brooks, who for the past year has been traveling for the Harris Manufacturing Company, reeds and mill supplies, of Atlanta, has resigned to become overseer of the cloth room at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

T. B. Roach, graduate of Clemson Textile School, was awarded the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers medal for his excellent work in textiles during his four years at Clemson. Mr. Roach's home is Columbia, S. C. He has accepted work with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., where he will report for work shortly after June 2, 1936.

R. H. Gaddy has resigned as general superintendent of the Magnet Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., to become general manager of the Baker-Moise Hosiery Company, Dallas, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Gaddy will go to Texas June 1st.

Mr. Gaddy, whose home is in Albemarle, N. C., went to Clinton seven years ago. The Texas mill, it is understood, plans expansion.

A. G. Watt, president of the A. G. Watt Company of Cleveland, representatives of the National Oil Products Company and Metasap Chemical Company, both of Harrison, N. J., sailed for Europe on the Hindenberg on its initial voyage from this country to Germany on Monday, May 11th.

Upon the completion of a 30-year term of service with Borne Scrymser Company, Philip C. Meon, vice-president, was tendered a testimonial dinner on May 14th, under the sponsorship of the Organization Bowling Club.

Covers were laid for a gathering of 25 officers, directors and company personnel, presided over by O. G. Waring, president of the company, and the ceremonies were arranged as a surprise to Mr. Meon. In the course of the evening, a handsome set of cuff links were presented to the guest of honor.

Murchison On S. T. A. Program

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has accepted an invitation to speak at the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Blowing Rock, N. C., on June 19th and 20th.

The addition of Dr. Murchison to the list of speakers virtually completes the program for the convention, which promises to be of unusual interest. He will speak at the morning session on Saturday, June 20th.

As previously announced, Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and Robert R. West, president of Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., will speak on the morning of June 19th. They will be heard following the address of John A. McFalls, president of the Association.

Reports from Mayview Manor, the convention headquarters, indicate that reservations are being made very rapidly. All members and friends of the Association who expect to attend, should make reservations promptly, direct to Jack C. Craft, manager of Mayview Manor.

American Association Board Meets

The Board of Government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held an important meeting in Chadlotte on Monday afternoon, with Donald Comer, president, presiding.

The purpose of the meeting was to further action in support of several resolutions adopted at the recent Pinehurst convention.

Principal attention was directed towards plans to secure compliance, by all cotton manufacturers, with the wage and hours standards of the former code. The members of the Board expect that with 90 per cent of the cotton mills now complying with these standards, to raise this percentage to include all mills in the country. The plans call for personal solicitation by representatives of the mills now complying, among the minority who have shown deviation from the standards. It is expected that they will enlist the support of all cotton manufacturing organizations, North and South, and that of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in carrying out the plan.

In addition to the policy relating to hours and wages, the Board also made plans to carry out the other convention resolutions, including the limitations of Japanese imports, co-operation between agriculture and industry and the baling of cotton in cotton fabrics to replace the jute now being used.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, attended the meeting and reported upon the extent of code compliance in the industry.

Members present included: Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala., president of the Association; R. E. Henry, Greenville, S. C., first vice-president; Dr. C. T. Murchison, New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.; Allan Little, Alexander City, Ala.; A. W. McLellan, New Orleans; R. R. West, Danville, Va.; Harvey W. Moore, Charlotte; Thomas H. Webb, Concord; Walter Montgomery, Spartanburg, S. C.; George S. Harris, Charlotte; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte; S. M. Beattie and F. W. Symmes, Greenville, S. C.; M. P. Orr, Anderson, S. C.; George M. Wright, Great Falls, S. C.; E. O. Fitzsimons, Charlotte; W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, secretary and treasurer of the association; London Thomas, Augusta, Ga.; J. A. Chapman, Jr., Spartanburg, S. C.; and A. M. Dixon, Gastonia.

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Annual Inspection Tour Of Avondale Mills

(Continued from Page 6)

equipped playgrounds, baseball grounds and tennis courts, gymnasiums, and everything imaginable for physical development.

But if sickness should come, there are hospitals, with plenty of doctors and nurses at greatly reduced prices, and none need suffer for the lack of attention. Yes, these hospitals are a part of the mill equipment. Some of the nurses were born, reared and graduated here.

OPERATIVES BUYING HOMES

Some years ago Mr. Hugh Comer, who resides at Sylacauga and is vice-president (Mr. Donald is president), had an idea that people would like to own homes, so the brothers went into conference, bought land just outside the city limits of Sylacauga, laid it out in plots of five or more acres and around one hundred operatives bought and built homes, which were financed by the mill company, and paid for in small weekly or monthly installments. Not one of them has ever missed a payment. They live in these homes, have cows, chickens, hogs, and raise vegetables; some of them sell enough produce, milk and eggs, to keep up their payments, and "it won't be long now" until the homes are all paid for. These are fine, self-respecting people.

Water and lights have been installed and the plan has worked so well that Mr. Hugh is thinking of further developments in this direction.

A MODERN YARN MILL AT LAFAYETTE

Here is where the writer joined the crowd and the fun began. H. D. Agnew is manager. He has a booming voice and is such a forceful speaker that the most trivial subject becomes interesting and important when he discusses it. C. H. Dunn is general superintendent here, at Sycamore and Stevenson. V. A. Mims is superintendent. Miss Grace House, efficient office lady.

This is the first opening room I have seen with large plate glass front window. The mill has long draft spinning, and a new model 102 Foster winder has recently been installed.

Spruce trees and evergreen shrubbery almost hide this plant from view. There is a lovely lawn, gorgeous poppies, a pretty lake and beyond it a village of fifty attractive homes.

The mill has 9,096 spindles, long draft spinning, and a new 102 Foster winder has recently been installed. The



Lake and View of Village—LaFayette Plant

Recreation Building is well furnished for reading, games, has an automatic electric "Wurlitzer Simplex Multi-Selector" with numerous records, and the music is lovely. There's a basketball court lighted for night play. A recently organized club has 109 members, and they do things for community welfare.

ALEXANDER CITY—LUNCH AND ROOMS AT RUSCO HOTEL

Our next stop was at Alexander City. The Avondale Mill at this place is called "Bevelle." Guests were assigned rooms at Rusco Hotel, where we had a delightful lunch, then went motoring through the mill village, which is very attractive with flowers and shrubbery and homes that would be a credit to the best residential section of any city.

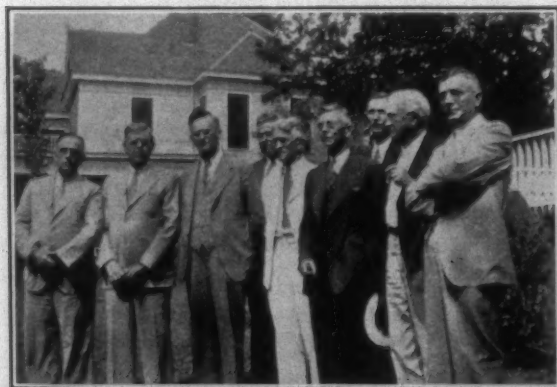
The kindergarten here with 75 kiddies in charge of Mrs. Hunter and her assistants, put on a splendid program that was enjoyed by all. In fact, there is nothing anywhere more delightfully satisfactory than the kindergarten work in these mill towns. The strange thing is that it isn't carried on everywhere. The grammar and high school, the band hall, dental and medical departments, domestic science rooms, and beauty parlor, all were inspected and visitors were amazed to see such complete and expensive furnishings. "The best is none too good for our folks," is the Comer motto, and is expressed in every undertaking.

The operatives here tried to outdo all the others in decorating their mill and machines. Everybody was well groomed; no overalls in sight on this occasion. Mr. Kennedy, my escort through the mill, smilingly related how he stopped here six years ago expecting to leave soon, as he could get the "wherewith" but liked the work, the people and the environment so well that he never wanted to move on. "This company is absolutely fair and square in all their dealings," he said, and he voiced the sentiments of thousands who are employed in Avondale Mills.

WHERE WASTE MAKES DOLLARS

In the office and cloth room there were interesting displays of various goods, attractive in style and of superior quality. An especially arresting display was the products made from waste. Five new one-dollar bills topped the exhibit over this assertion: "The Only Waste That Makes Money." There was a mattress with zipper openings so that cotton could be stirred and fluffed; absorbent cotton; casket packing; ropes, twines, mops, woven and braided rugs and other things. Only 44 of the 1,133 looms here are on belt drive. The sanforizing machines came in for a lot of attention.

At 8 p. m. were entertained in the big school auditorium by high school students in a new and unique version



Front Row, Left to Right—Messrs. Harry Cosgrove, Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.; E. S. Dunn, Supt., Avondale Mills, Sylacauga; J. T. Edmonds, Supt. at Pell City; C. M. Mangum, Supt., Birmingham; H. D. Agner, LaFayette; Sumpter Cogswell, Mayor, Pell City; O. D. Dunn, Supt., Sycamore, LaFayette and Stevenson Plants of the Avondale Mills.

Back Row, Left to Right—Messrs. Dave Watson, Supt., Union Springs, Cowikes Plant; Emmett Warren, "Just a little of Everything, from General Flunky to Private Secretary."

of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which must have made Harriet Beecher Stowe turn over in her grave.

There was music by one of the various bands of boys and girls, directed by Roy Crawford, who was born, reared and educated here. He is a young man of fine Christian character, and the music was deeply spiritual. "Take Time to be Holy" was especially inspirational. The auditorium was packed and many were turned away.

J. L. Byers is superintendent of this mill, assisted by W. A. Turner; Paul Shoffner, office manager; W. S. Mitchem, carder; H. O. McGill, spinner; F. G. Tapley, slashing; C. V. Vickers, weaving; Herman Heyman, cloth room; R. N. Slagle, master mechanic; S. L. Peavy, superintendent of schools.

AVONDALE MILLS—SYCAMORE PLANT

The people here have everything that heart can wish. The Athletic Association, organized eight months ago, has raised and spent around \$1,500 for club, community and recreational activities, the erection of a \$1,000 baseball park being a part of the work. During the past winter the association sponsored boys and girls basketball teams and now has an entry in the Southern Industrial Baseball League. E. S. Mitchell, office manager, is president; E. S. Thurman, treasurer; H. L. White, secretary; F. H. Floyd, Ira Blanchard, C. L. Mizell, M. L. Roberson and O. H. Dunn, directors.

SEEING BEAUTY PARLOR OPERATORS AT WORK

"Little Sallie Mims," as she is lovingly called, was getting all primped up in the mill beauty parlor. She is about the size of an "all-day sucker" after four hours sampling, but is the wife of one of the overseers. She is a member of the band, plays the piano and cornet. Was at the piano when the band played on the lawn of B. B. Comer 3rd, while guests were served a wonderful luncheon in the lovely home, where Mrs. Comer was a gracious hostess, assisted by numerous ladies and uniformed servants.

To be well groomed makes a lot of difference in one's feelings and attitude, a fact that has been recognized by the Comers. Hence, all these beauty parlors and barber shops in close proximity to workers, all in charge of graduate operators. The prices are below the average—just enough to pay expenses and keep things up to perfection. No wonder that all the girls in all the mills are pretty and sweet looking; but best of all, they are fine in character.

The winder girls here were in white uniforms and the spinners in blue. A conditioning machine was ready to be set up in the opening room. Overseers are J. E. Guinn, carder; E. F. Liner, spinner, and G. P. Mimms, winder.

NEXT STOP, SYLACAUGA, WHERE CENTRAL, CATHERINE, EVA JANE AND SALLIE B. MILLS ARE LOCATED

More and more decorations, so unique and lovely that it is impossible to describe them. The pretty Central and Catherine Mills looked like churches expecting a wedding. And clean—oh my! When an end breaks down in these mills all the overseers, second hands and the fire department are called out to hunt the cause!

A pen sketch picture by one of the operatives—exhibited in the card room of one of the mills, was of Mr. Donald Comer; under it were these words, "One in a Thousand." One of the operatives said it should have been "One in a Million," or "The Only One in the World."

There are two looms in Catherine Mill, one with 20 shuttles and one with 24—all running at once and weaving tape. J. B. Trull keeps them up and runs one and

(Continued on Page 30)

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JACK G. CRAFT, Proprietor-Manager
Blowing Rock North Carolina

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Japanese Imports

THE report of the Federal Trade Commission, published in this issue, showing the tremendous inroads that Japanese textiles have made in our markets, as well as those of other countries, was followed by an order from the President increasing tariff duties by 42 per cent on a number of fabrics in which Japanese competition is keen.

While this is a step in the right direction and the public will generally interpret it as a very liberal action on the President's part, market opinion agrees that the increase is far from adequate.

The new tariff rates do reduce the differentials between landed prices on imported and domestic goods by about 50 per cent, they are still cited as being low enough to permit imports large enough to seriously threaten certain divisions of the industry.

In his address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina last week, President S. M. Beattie cited the enormous increase in imports of Japanese goods, as one of the factors which threaten the textile industry in the South. The figures he used are published on Pages 4 and 5 of this issue.

While many mill men are inclined to regard Japanese mills as being too far away to be considered as real factors in competition, the fact remains that the Japs are getting more of our home business each year.

In this connection, the inadequacy of tariff barriers against Japanese importations evoke the following comment in the Boston Evening Transcript:

American manufacturers of textiles are supported in their contentions that tariffs based on Japanese prices for goods are futile as a check upon imports from the Orient, by recent remarks of a leading Japanese industrialist.

Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, says: "Considerable amount of uneasiness has been felt in this country with respect to the trade restrictions set up in various countries against Japanese goods. Obviously, they present a question, but it is needless to fear them. All of those restricted measures are ineffective."

"Even if nations raise their import duties to such high levels as 70 to 80 per cent ad valorem, against Japanese goods, fear is unnecessary. The facts show us that the foreign demand for Japanese cotton goods will increase in proportion to increases in tariff rates against them, and even limitless increases in tariff rates are utterly ineffective to prevent the movement of our goods."

The only possible effective curb against these imports appears to be the adoption of a quota system of limiting imports. As long as Japanese workers labor a full day for the same pay that American workers get in one hour, it is rather hopeless to think we can compete on a price basis.

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, suggests to Secretary of State Hull that he sponsor a "Japanese Cotton Goods Week" in America. While the Secretary is making up his mind, American mills should continue to fight for protection against the menace of lost markets and increased idleness in our textile industry.

Norman Thomas Amid Red Flags

A REPORT of the recent meeting of the Socialist Party and the nomination of Norman Thomas says:

The hall was a mass of red flags as delegates paraded about the aisles with the standards of their States. Norman Thomas led the delegates in the singing of the "Internationale," with his right arm aloft and fist clenched, as he was carried on the shoulders of delegates from his home State to the platform.

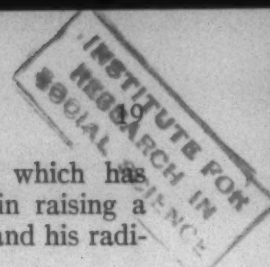
The hall was decorated with red flags and Norman Thomas led the delegates in singing the Russian "Internationale."

When socialists display red flags which are the badges of communism and sing the communist official song it is difficult to understand how they differ from communists.

Norman Thomas was not nominated until his group split away from the regular Socialist Party convention, but that was necessary because the nomination is to him a racket from which he receives a very large compensation.

The socialists may advocate a distribution and equal division of wealth, but Norman Thomas does not believe in carrying that idea so far that he would be forced to divide his salary with lower paid members of the socialist organization.

The leading plank in the Socialist Platform is almost identical with the resolutions adopted by



the recent group meeting, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of so-called liberals with President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, presiding.

Action

THE American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is losing no time in seeing that the resolutions adopted at the recent convention shall not remain as mere words.

At the Board meeting in Charlotte on Monday, plans were made to secure direct action on the principles embodied in these resolutions.

In the light of the present market situation, the most important matter considered was that of getting all cotton mills to limit operations to two 40-hour shifts and to maintain wages paid under the former code. This plan for self-regulation has much to commend itself to all mill men and, if successful, we feel that will not only improve internal conditions within the industry, but also act as a barrier to further restrictive legislation.

Save for 10 per cent cotton mills are adhering to the wage and hour provisions of the code and it is the intention of the Association officers to "reclaim" this 10 per cent that are not complying. In the opinion of the Board, the welfare of the industry, and that of the people who depend upon it for employment and for business, will be served if all mills will maintain these standards.

Under present conditions, there is no justification for operations in excess of code hours. In fact, it is apparent that unless the demand for goods does not improve promptly, curtailment must be resorted to.

We are in hearty accord with the plan to maintain wages. Too often, as we have pointed out for many years, mills have responded to the demand for cheaper goods by cutting wages. As a result the workers have suffered while buyers profited, and the mill situation not helped in the slightest. There is not justification for lower wages and we are strongly opposed to any such action.

President Graham and Radicalism

(Hendersonville (N. C.) Times-News)

DAVID CLARK continues to rap the doings of President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, and as time goes on more and more does the record made by Dr. Graham justify the criticisms of Clark. That is the deliber-

ate conclusion of this newspaper, which has never been particularly interested in raising a fight on the head of the University and his radical views and attitude.

Newspaper readers no doubt noticed in the news columns the past week an account of a meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., in which President Graham had a prominent part. David Clark addressed a communication to The Charlotte Observer on this subject, which is as follows:

President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, must have felt at home last Friday and Saturday when he acted as chairman of a group of radicals, calling themselves liberals, who met at Chattanooga, Tenn., as a Southern Policy Conference. In the group were a number who are regarded as communists, including several who are on the payroll of communistic organizations.

The title of the leading address was, "How Can Liberal Opinion in the South Be Mobilized and Made Politically Effective?" and that seemed to be the keynote and objective of the conference. Liberalism is a polite expression for socialism.

President Frank Graham took the lead in advocating the abolition of States' Rights and the giving of more power to Federal bureaus.

Wherever two or more radicals gather together for the purpose of attacking industry and business, we find Frank Graham, who receives a salary of \$10,000 per year for supervising the University of North Carolina, but does not devote much time to that job.

The greatest cheating racket in the history of American colleges operated for three years at Chapel Hill, without his being aware of its existence, but he has advance information about every meeting of radicals and their affiliated socialists and communists.

Very, very interesting the foregoing should be to citizens of North Carolina who have employed Dr. Graham to head up the State's number one educational institution. This newspaper does not believe that his duties included attendance upon the radical gathering in Chattanooga or the giving of his time and effort to the promotion of the brands of radicalism represented by the conglomerate assemblage there.

As to President Graham's views of States' Rights, The Times-News would not waste time discussing them. There are scores of radicals throughout the country who can spout their views in a way to make the distinguished North Carolinian appear to be a very pale pink in the midst of deeper dyed "liberals."

However, the President of the University is already sufficiently colored to cause, as this newspaper believes, a majority of his fellow citizens to feel that it won't be long now until a showdown with Dr. Graham will be necessary. If he proposes to devote a large part of his time to the promotion of radicalism and radical movements, the radicals should, at least, pay part of his salary.

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Mill News Items

WEST POINT, GA.—Sixty-five thousand Whitin long-draft spindles are being installed in the West Point Manufacturing Company. All of the slasher equipment has been reconditioned.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Threads, Inc., manufacturers of commercial and domestic sewing thread, will expand the present plant by constructing a new addition, which will cost more than \$25,000.

COMMERCE, GA.—Work has been completed at the Harmony Grove Mills on the installation of one Entwistle high-speed warper and two Abbott high-speed winders. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of sheeting and drills, using 15,080 spindles and a battery of 496 looms.

GASTONIA, N. C.—O. F. Mason, Jr., has asked the Gaston County Commissioners for a reduction in the valuation of the Lola Mills, because, he said, out of the 9,100 spindles, only 5,000 were in use. A committee will visit the Lola Mill property.

DECATUR, TENN.—Decatur Hosiery Mills, Inc., capital stock \$25,000; R. L. Campbell, president; Geo. C. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer, started in late March on the construction of two buildings 30x80 and 20x30 main plant and dye house to produce anklets, 600 dozen pairs per day. The company has orders on hand for five months' operation. It will start soon.

HICKORY, N. C.—The old Heavenier Glove Company Building just outside the city limits of Hickory has been selected as the site for the Whitener Hosiery Mills, Inc. T. Manley Whitener, president and treasurer of the new corporation, said machinery would be set up immediately for operation. Alterations and repairs are being made on the building. C. H. Henderson is vice-president, secretary and general manager of the firm.

TUCAPAU, S. C.—Liquidation of Tucapau Mills was authorized at a meeting of directors here. C. G. White, who has been office manager of the Tucapau Mills and will hold an official position with the new concern, left for New York to convey the deed to the property to the Star-tex Mills, headed by W. S. Montgomery and associates.

The full list of officers will be made public soon, it was said. The mill has approximately 70,000 spindles and the village has a population of around 3,500.

RANLO, N. C.—Announcement is made here that additional automatic looms are being installed in the four units of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, located here, at Gastonia, N. C., and Worth, N. C., along with other mechanical changes and improvements. Ranlo Mills, Inc., have been formed to style and distribute the products manufactured by the Ranlo Manufacturing Company. A. W. Baylis is president of the new sales organization, which is located at 79 Madison avenue in New York City. The Ranlo Manufacturing Company manufactures carded and novelty yarns and upholstery fabrics. A new line of woven cotton bedspreads will be shown. Likewise there will be a department at the New York office to handle cotton sports coatings and woven dress goods and a new line of drapery fabrics. These will be presented on June 1st, it was stated.

Mill News Items

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—An addition will be built at once to the Minjoy Silk Mills. One carload of machinery for the addition has already been received and stored in another building at Morristown, while three more carloads are to arrive later. The addition will be 40 by 145 feet.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Directors of Mock, Judson, Voehringer Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, the common dividend payable June 10th to stockholders of record June 2nd and the preferred dividend payable July 1st to holders of record June 15th.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—Rosemary Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1935, net profit of \$303,011 against \$133,728 in the preceding year. After allowing for preferred dividends, the earnings are equivalent to \$7.10 per share on the 37,000 shares of \$100 par value common stock outstanding against \$2.48 per share in 1934.

Net sales for the year aggregated \$3,103,706 against \$2,546,282 in 1934.

Roanoke Mills Company earned \$1,976 after all charges in 1935 against a net loss of \$57,556 in the preceding year. Net sales for the year amounted to \$4,230,595 against \$3,590,089 in 1934.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, local textile concern, has called in \$200,000 of its preferred stock at \$105 and accrued dividends. Voluntary surrender of the stock will be awaited until July 15th and unless \$200,000 has been bought in by that time the company will issue a call to specific owners.

The preferred stock is 7 per cent cumulative. A number of industrial corporations are calling in part or all of their preferred issue in order to take advantage of financing now available at lower rates of interest.

Cotton Festival At Smithfield

Smithfield, N. C.—The Lions Club of Smithfield is sponsoring a Cotton Festival during National Cotton Week.

This event is being made possible by the co-operation of the manufacturers of cotton products and by-products in Johnston County. The merchants handling cotton products will have on display their many "Cotton Week" specialties.

This is being staged as a trade event as well as from an educational standpoint. The State College Textile exhibit will be the main feature of the many booths already engaged.

The entertainment will be entirely local, featuring the coronation of King and Queen Cotton, and the Grand Cotton Ball on the closing night.

Orders for Bobbin Holders

The Eclipse Textile Devices Company, Elmira, N. Y., reports that the following sales of their bobbin holders have recently been made to Southern mills:

Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., 40,000; Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., 16,000, and Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., 27,000.

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Shorter Week Would Increase Sales Prices

THE extent to which production costs and sales prices would have been increased had cotton mills operated 35 hours instead of 40 hours during the first half of last year is shown in a report by the Federal Trade Commission made to the President.

The shorter week would have forced mills to increase selling prices by from 2.92 to 3.35 per cent. The survey was made in accordance with a Presidential order in September, 1934, and follows similar reports previously made by the commission which dealt with earnings by the mills. The report showed that the mills had smaller earnings during the first six months of 1935, as compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

This new report is based on data obtained from 630 cotton textile companies, including 113 spinning companies, 72 weaving companies, 302 combined spinning and weaving companies, 95 dyeing and finishing companies, 18 thread manufacturing companies, 16 companies finishing and spooling thread, and 14 companies manufacturing cordage and twine.

The report contains information in substantially the same form as in previous reports, and in addition shows the average unit cost a pound for companies manufacturing only one general type of goods. It includes also comparison of the rates of return, the more important elements of cost, and a distribution of the sales dollar for the five six-month periods from the beginning of 1933 to the middle of 1935.

The number of companies covered is more than 5 per cent greater than the number covered in the reports for 1933 and 1934. However, the number of spindles and looms reported by these companies differs only slightly from that reported by the same group of companies in-

cluded in the preceding reports on cotton textiles.

A total of 113 cotton spinning companies, having a combined textile investment of \$72,500,000, or an average of \$650,000 a company, are included in this report, as compared with 108 companies included in the report for the last six months of 1934. The net aggregate loss on the textile business of these companies amounted to \$969,242 for the first half of 1935. This represented an average loss of 1.34 per cent of their textile investment, as compared with an average loss of .98 per cent for the 108 companies during the last half of 1934.

A few of the 113 companies showed substantial profits. For these same companies the proportion of their total manufacturing cost represented by raw material, including processing tax, amounted to 59.27 per cent, and the proportion of labor cost was 24.36 per cent. These proportions were only slightly different from those represented by the same items in the preceding period.

The loss on sales of this group of 113 companies amounted to 2.78 per cent of their total sales, as compared with a loss of 2.86 per cent during the July-December period in 1934.

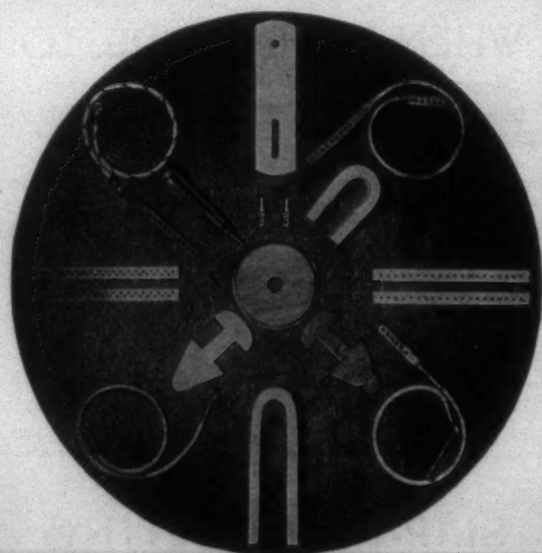
Data included in the new report show that, under certain assumptions, a direct wage increase of 14.29 per cent, or a corresponding reduction of five hours in working time of the usual 40-hour week, would have necessitated an increase of 3.35 per cent in selling prices, or the cotton spinning companies would have suffered greater losses than those actually shown.

Returns of 72 cotton weaving companies are included in the report, whereas only 53 companies were covered in the preceding report. The textile investment of these 72 companies averaged about \$400,000, on which they earned on an average a semi-annual rate of .81 per cent. This is in contrast with a loss of .15 per cent for the last six months of 1934. The proportion of their manufacturing expense represented by raw materials was 62.19 per cent, approximately the same as for the preceding half-year period, and labor represented 23.3 per cent, or practically the same as in the period from July to December, 1934. These weaving companies, as a group, showed a profit of .48 per cent of sales, as compared with a loss of .6 per cent for those included in the preceding six-month report.

The commission's study shows that, assuming no change in the volume of production or in the efficiency of labor, a reduction of five hours in the usual 40-hour week would have necessitated an increase of 2.92 per cent in sales price in order to produce the same amount of profit as is shown in this report.

This group of combined spinning and weaving companies is the most important of the cotton textile manufacturers covered in the reports, constituting not only a larger number of companies than any other group, but also larger textile investments by each company, averaging more than twice as much as for any of the other groups. The textile investment for the 302 companies supplying data amounted to \$738,400,000, or an average of almost \$2,500,000 a company. On this textile investment, these companies had an average loss of 1.63 per cent for the first six-month period in 1935, as compared with a loss of .88 per cent for the 296 companies reporting during the last half of 1934.

Rice Dobby Chain Company



Millbury, Massachusetts

Tremendous Increase in Japanese Textile Trade

(Continued from Page 11)

States exports of cotton cloth declined from 22,172,000 square yards in 1929 to 363,000 in 1935; in Central America, American sales declined from 58,809,000 square yards in 1929 to 8,765,000 in 1935; in Canada, from 68,749,000 square yards in 1929 to 11,724,000 in 1935.

The Commerce Department reported that U. S. imports from all countries of textile fibres and manufactures for the first four months of this year totalled \$127,921,000 in value as compared to \$90,584,000 for the same period of 1935. As a whole, American exports for April declined to \$193,490,000 while imports rose to \$202,437,000 for an "unfavorable" trade balance of \$8,947,000.

While the United States was losing ground in all foreign cotton textile markets, where her losses in exports were offset by the expanding activity of Japanese-owned textile mills.

British trading areas, no less than American, proved vulnerable to the steady inroads of the Japanese traders, notably in British India, Egypt and Straits Settlements. For good measure, the Japanese captured most of the cotton goods trade in Ethiopia, against American and all European competition.

Available statistics on Japan's exports give valuations in terms of yen. The yen had dollar value in 1929 of 48.18 cents; in 1931, 35.49 cents; in 1933, 25.64 cents, and since then has ranged between 28 cents and 30 cents.

Japan cotton piece goods exports increased from 1,418,703,000 square yards valued at 352,218,000 yen in 1929 to 2,090,238,000 yards valued at 383,215,000 yen in 1933, and to 2,725,109,000 yards valued at 496,097,000 in 1935.

C. C. Valentine Co. Agents for Bassett Knitting Co.

C. C. Valentine & Co., New York, have been appointed exclusive selling agents as of June 1st for the Bassett (Va.) Knitting Corporation, a new corporation which has taken over the Bassett Mills, Inc., knit underwear manufacturers. The mill will specialize in cotton and wool-percentage underwear and outerwear for the wholesale trade.

Officers of the new corporation are J. D. Bassett, president; William Bassett, first vice-president, and J. D. Bassett, Jr., second vice-president. C. L. Ashley, formerly with Union Mills, Inc., Hudson, N. Y., will be general manager and operating head of the mill, assisted by P. C. Furbeck.

Textile School Has Fine Year

With an official registration of 332, the largest enrollment in its history, the Textile School of North Carolina State College will complete one of its most successful years when diplomas are awarded to 47 young men and two young women at the commencement exercises on June 8th.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, said that requests for students had exceeded the number in the graduating class and that he expected every 1936 State College Textile graduate to be placed before commencement.

You Don't See
TERMITE DAMAGE



THIS PICTURE reveals the hidden work of termites—those tiny wood-eating insects whose damage is particularly heavy throughout the Southeast. The damage shown is in the beam supporting the floor of a comparatively new building. The owner had never seen termites nor even suspected their presence on his property until a Terminix Inspector uncovered this hidden damage. Frequently the same type of damage is discovered in the heaviest of mill timbers.

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Book On Liquid Caustic Soda

Operating men, executives, buyers and chemists at every plant where caustic soda is used will be interested in the announcement by the Mathieson Alkali Works of a new 72-page book entitled "Cutting Costs with Liquid Caustic Soda."

As one of the pioneers in the distribution of liquid caustic soda, Mathieson is particularly well equipped to discuss this comparatively new industrial commodity. Their new book presents a thorough-going study of the economics of the "solid caustic against liquid caustic" question and gives much useful information on the handling of liquid caustic soda. Comprehensive technical data on sampling and analysis methods as well as on the properties of caustic soda and its aqueous solutions adds greatly to the value of the book as a handy reference manual.

The book is divided into four parts, the purpose and contents of which are well described in the foreword: "The material presented in this book is intended to serve a four-fold purpose. For the plant executive interested in a possible change from solid to liquid caustic soda, Part I contains facts which may enable him to judge the benefits of such a change in his own plant.

"For the plant operating man, Part II provides useful information on approved methods for the unloading, handling and storage of liquid caustic, including materials and types of construction best adapted to this service. The technical man will find in Part III comprehensive data on the properties of caustic soda and its aqueous solutions, including many useful tables and graphs, some

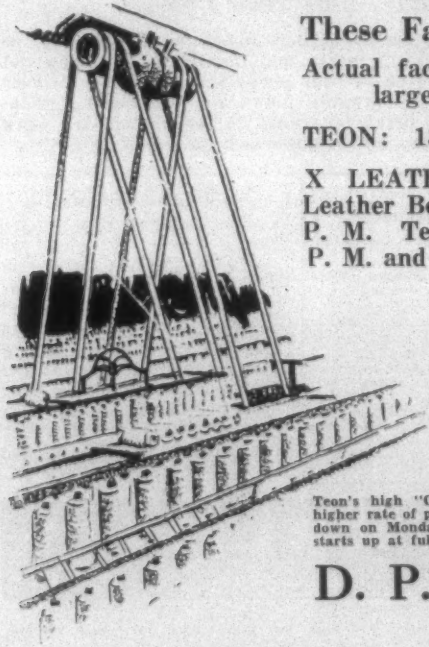
of which are presented in an entirely new and more convenient form. Part IV gives up-to-date information on the sampling and analysis of caustic liquors which should prove helpful to the laboratory man."

The data contained in the book, it is stated, "is based upon the wide experience of Mathieson chemists and engineers and upon information gathered from authoritative reference sources." Pictures and charts have been used profusely to illustrate equipment and to present useful data in graphic form. Undoubtedly, "Cutting Costs with Liquid Caustic Soda" should prove valuable in effecting economies in the use of caustic soda by both present and potential consumers of liquid caustic. Anyone interested in liquid caustic soda may obtain a copy of the book by writing to the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York, on their business letterhead.

World Cotton Mill Activity High

Cotton manufacturing activity, both in this country and abroad, continues to run at a much higher level than a year ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Mills of this country are probably operating on a basis 20 to 25 per cent higher than this time last year, English mills approximately 15 per cent higher, and French mills and German mills 25 to 30 per cent higher. The service reports Italian mills, on the other hand, are running at an appreciably lower rate, because of restrictions on imports of cotton, and Japanese mill activity is slightly below a year ago on account of some recession of Japanese export trade in cotton goods from previous high levels.

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These Facts Speak For Themselves
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- Is water-proof, heat-proof, oil-proof, steam-proof, and acid-proof.

TEON

**LONG-LIFE
IMPREGNATED BELTS**

Modernized Welfare Work Among Textile Operatives

(Continued from Page 5)

welfare work among their employees and are looking in this direction. Your mill workers are advancing in education and in general enlightenment through radio, talking pictures, and intimate contact with each other. By greatly increasing transportation facilities, they learn customs, manners and habits of other mill employees who formerly were comparative strangers to them. All of these things have awakened new desires for a change in their mode of living. This generation of mill workers is as much changed from the last as we oftentimes are convinced our own sons and daughters are from their mothers and fathers; and in this change lies the solution.

We are living in a new era, and whether we like it or not we may never return to the good old days. Mill managers face new problems today, and they must meet them in a new way. The textile industry, as well as all other industries, is undergoing change; and the successful man or the successful enterprise is one that can best adapt itself to present-day requirements.

How then can textile operators maintain the best traditions of the past and continue to hold the esteem and regard of his employees, and at the same time fit himself and his organization into the modern scheme of business operations? One way that has been thoroughly tested is by incorporating into his plan of management a method whereby these intimate problems of family needs and relationships can be handled in such a way as to interfere in the least possible manner with the steady operation of the mill.

Where can a mill manager look for assistance in solving these problems? One way is toward an agency specializing in the problem of protective security to industrial workers and who can, with the co-operation of the mill management, become a welcome assistance where mill managements cannot, as the result of the depressed business conditions, contribute financially as they have done in the past. This outside agency, co-operating with the textile operator and his employees, can solve many of these problems and contribute substantially in the maintenance of wholesome relationships; and can accomplish

these purposes without undue strain on the funds of the employees and the treasury of the company.

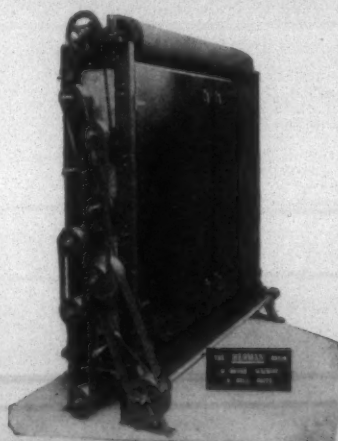
Today arrangements can be made with an outside agency to meet the requirements of the individual mill community without cost to the employer, if it is so desired; or the company and the employee may both participate in the cost of carrying this service. Many textile operators have satisfactorily solved these problems in this manner, relieving the management of harassing details, and leaving him free to solve the more pressing and the more important executive problems of the day. In such instances, the employee feels that he has had and is having a hand in shaping the control of his personal affairs. He no longer must go humbly to his employer for financial assistance, nor is it necessary for him to approach outsiders or his fellow employees for assistance. I believe that this, without question, tends to make of him a better employee by giving him pride in himself, in his family, and in his employment. I likewise believe that by the same token, he is held in higher regard by his employer because he becomes a supporter of the community and the mill rather than a charge upon both.

This is the modern way of solving these delicate and sometimes exceedingly harassing problems. Proof enough of the fact is that it has been found satisfactory both to the employers and employees alike during these trying times.

The modern idea of welfare work is, in brief, "Help your employees to help themselves."

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Brushes Anything from Print Cloths and Light Sheeting to Heavy Duck

This eight roll vertical brush with V-belt drive removes leaf, motes, trash, loose dirt and foreign matter from any kind of cotton goods. Instantly adjusted for heavy or light brushing. All standards widths. Any number or combination of wire or fibre brushes or coarse or fine garnet covered rolls. Operates with a minimum of power.

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HERMAS MACHINE CO.

Hawthorne, N. J.

Represented by

Carolina Specialty Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Unisel, Ltd.
Manchester, Eng.



American Enka Corp. Tax Valuation Filed

Asheville, N. C.—The American Enka Corporation has reported to the Buncombe County Tax Supervisor's office a taxable valuation for the plant and village of \$3,948,157. The 1934 valuation was \$3,384,505 and the 1935 valuation \$3,800,127.

Of the 1936 valuation, \$2,030,814 was listed as personal property and \$1,953 as real estate, consisting of plant buildings, \$1,505,588; village buildings, \$132,252; plant and mill village improvements, \$176,356, and 2,200 acres of land at \$136,150.

The personal property consists of \$466,251 of manufacture, and the remainder of equipment and miscellaneous property.

Comer Urges Adoption Of Fulmer Bill

Birmingham, Ala.—Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and also president of Avondale Mills, Inc., an Alabama corporation operating several textile mills, expresses the opinion that complete exclusion of jute imports is desirable. Jute imported from Asia takes the place of 1,500,000 bales of cotton annually, Mr. Comer said. Jute used to wrap bales of cotton takes the place of 200,000 bales of cotton. Jute imports take jobs from more than 100,000 cotton textile employees a year.

"I certainly hope for the adoption of the Fulmer bill to require cotton to be wrapped in cotton rather than jute," he said. "This bill is endorsed by the Department of Agriculture, but is fought by the potent jute lobby."

Mr. Comer expressed the conviction that in industries where the Government is fostering minimum wages and maximum hour regulations, it should exclude imports of competing goods from countries having low labor standards, particularly Japan, China and India.

To Buy 1,500,000 Yds. Additional May 28th

Washington.—The procurement division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, made known intentions to purchase an additional lot of 1,500,000 yards of cotton textiles for road building purposes. Bids for the first lot of 1,800,000 yards were opened here May 12th.

According to the announcement,

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—K—	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	13
Akron Belting Co.	20	—L—	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Lindley Nurseries, Inc.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
American Paper Tube Co.	—	—M—	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Ashworth Bros.	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
—B—		Mayview Manor	17
Bahnsen Co.	—	Murray Laboratory	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	—N—	
Barber-Colman Co.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
Brown, David Co.	—	Nelsler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	24	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Bruce, E. L. Co.	23	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
—C—		Norlander Machine Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	29
Carolina Refractories Co.	15	—O—	
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	15	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.	27	Orkin Exterminating Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	9	—P—	
Clark Publishing Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	12
Clinton Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Commercial Factors Corp.	—	Inside Front Cover	
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—R—	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Curran & Barry	28	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	22
Cutler, Roger W.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	29
—D—		—S—	
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	28	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	29
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Seydel-Woolley Co.	20
Dillard Paper Co.	15	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Draper Corporation	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Slip-Not Belting Corp.	21
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	28	Solutol Corp.	17
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
—E—		Southern Ry.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sperry, D. R. & Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Enka, American	—	Stanley Works	—
—F—		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
—G—		Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Stone, Chas. H., Inc.	11
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	20
General Electric Co.	—	—T—	
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Gill Leather Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	—U—	
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
—H—		—V—	
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	25	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Inside Back Cover	
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	—W—	
—J—		Washburn Printing Co.	—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
	—	Back Cover	
	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	—
	—	Inside Back Cover	
	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—

Designation A-4, 62-inch, 85,000 yards; designation B-4, 62-inch, 90,000 yards and designation C-4, 62-inch, 95,000 yards; designation A-5, 56-inch, 145,000 yards; B-5, 56-inch, 145,000 yards; and C-5, 56-inch, 145,000 yards.

Designation A-2, 82-inch, 260,000 yards; B-2, 82-inch, 260,000 yards; and C-2, 82-inch, 260,000 yards.

Designation A-4, 62-inch, 85,000 yards; designation B-4, 62-inch, 90,000 yards and designation C-4, 62-inch, 95,000 yards; designation A-5, 56-inch, 145,000 yards; B-5, 56-inch, 145,000 yards; and C-5, 56-inch, 145,000 yards.

The time of delivery will be taken into account when making awards.

Classified Department

WANTED—Position as sewing machinist; 12 years' experience with Singers, Union Specials. Merrows of all kinds and makes. Single, 34, sober, excellent references. Go anywhere. Address "L. A. S.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—An overseer for weaving white goods for mill in South. Prefer man between ages 30 and 35. Please give references in first letter. Address "Southern Mill," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Hostelry dyer and graduate chemist. Eighteen years' practical experience with the largest and best full-fashioned mills in this country. Can furnish the best of references. Thirty-eight years of age, married, with A-1 habits. Address "Chemist," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—5,000 Barber-Colman Cheese Cores. Address "X," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position by overseer weaving. Can give satisfactory references. Broadcloth and other fine cotton goods a specialty; with practical knowledge of handling help, producing quality, and quantity. Have clean habits; do not drink. Am 44 years of age. Address "Georgia," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer slashing and drawing. 15 years' experience. Can furnish best of references. Now employed but desire greater opportunity for advancement. Address "Slashing," care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

A sales agent with knowledge of carding and spinning calling regularly on Southern cotton mills. Address "Sales Agent," care Textile Bulletin.

YARNS WANTED

We buy all your surplus YARNS—look over your YARN stock—turn your surplus into CASH—no quantities too large or too small to handle—send full particulars today.

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Pumps, Compressor, Used
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Box 533 Charlotte, N. C.

Gain in Cotton Mill Activity

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during April at 110.9 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 108.1 per cent during March this year, and 85.3 per cent during April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 3rd totaled 28,602,580, of which 23,123,536 were active at some time during the month, compared with 28,840,856 and 23,175,502 for March this year, and 30,770,400 and 23,853,816 for April last year.

Active spindle hours for April totaled 7,320,181,265 or an average of 256 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,263,826,919 and 252 for March this year, and 6,057,601,513 and 197 for April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30th in cotton-growing States totaled 19,149,106, of which 17,118,660 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,187,904 and 17,

530,028 for March this year, and 19,359,838 and 17,022,690 for April last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton-growing States for April totaled 5,702,350,312, or an average of 298 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,686,324,284 and for March this year, and 4,616,397,412 and 238 for April last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for April by States follow:

Alabama	559,162,627 and 291
Georgia	1,009,520,927 and 32
Mississippi	54,018,224 and 240
North Carolina	1,713,164,573 and 282
South Carolina	1,858,497,629 and 323
Tennessee	29,613,875 and 328
Texas	54,295,947 and 211
Virginia	197,249,216 and 289

Get Tax Settlement

Rockingham, N. C.—The May meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was featured by the ac-

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BELTING COMPANY
GREENVILLE S.C.

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We will loan you a belt, without charge, while your old belt is being repaired

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ceptance of a \$15,000 settlement for taxes due by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. The town board has likewise agreed to accept the settlement. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill, was taken over by the town and county about five years ago for non-payment of taxes amounting to \$55,000. Since then the amount due has been reduced to below \$30,000. Claude Gore, former owner, offered to settle for \$15,000 cash and get the property back, or give a long term note for the full amount of taxes due. The town and county agreed to take the cash. Mr. Gore now has plans under way to get cotton waste from the mills here and open a rope factory in the old mill this summer. About twenty-five operatives will be employed. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company formerly manufactured khakis, tire fabrics and rope, using 10,080 spindles and a battery of 250 looms.

Viscose Co. Offers New Type of Fibro

The Viscose Company is now manufacturing some dull Fibro in addition to its standard luster Fibro. This new staple fiber is particularly well adapted for blending with wool. It commands a premium of 5c over the price of regular Fibro and is offered in lengths suitable for spinning on the cotton and worsted systems. Mills are already taking it for blending with wool in fall fabrics.

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CURRAN & BARRY

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New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

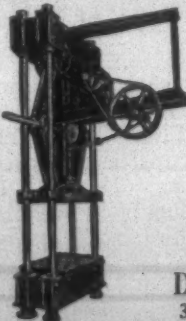
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Dunning & Bosche Press Co., Inc.
328 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—There was some improvement in the cotton goods markets last week. Sales were considerably larger and in some lines, sales were about as large as production. There was little change in the price situation. Sellers, however, except in exceptional instances, were not willing to take orders for delivery more than two or three weeks ahead at prevailing prices for spot delivery. A few sales of print cloths for delivery in August were reported, and premiums were paid on this business. However, the bulk of the business was for prompt delivery. Much larger buying of print cloths developed on Friday after the announcement of the pending increase in tariff duties, and a number of larger buyers who had been out of the market bought in good quantity.

The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, of which good quantities had been sold early in the week, and which in previous increase in volume had led the other print cloths, came in for a good deal of buying and responded first to the advancing trend. Sales early in the week were made of contracts at 5 13-16c, and this was moved up to 5 5/8c.

Carded broadcloths did not share the greater activity, although some 100x60s business went through at 7c, with most makes held at 7 1-16c. The market on 80x60s was called 5 5/8c and sales were made at that figure.

In the sheeting section some fair business developed. Buyers paid 6 7/8c for early contracts of 40-inch 3.25s, although deliveries beginning the third week in June were offered at 6 3/4c. Some of 40-inch, 2.85s sold in a fair way at 7 5/8c. Other numbers moved in scattered lots at unchanged prices.

Fine yarn gray cloths in standard constructions were actively sought in scattered lots for spot shipment against fill-in needs of converters, and usually were not available in more than small quantities. On some of these numbers, premiums were paid for spots over quotations on later contracts.

Finished cottons were in fairly active demand throughout the week. Some types of wash goods were in light supply and were consequently sold at improved prices.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 3/4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 7/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	5 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	5 7/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 1/8
Brown sheetings, standard	8 1/4
Tickings, 8-ounce	12 1/2
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6 3/4
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	8 3/4

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Carded yarn business was somewhat better during the past week, although it was understood here that more spinners were accepting the lowest prices that some mills have been taking for the past two weeks. It was said, however, that in numerous cases the lowest priced yarns were not of first quality. Inquiry for later shipment was fairly active during the week, but sales were generally for spot of prompt delivery. However, the inquiry is taken to mean that more yarn consumers are about ready to cover their requirements for August and September if they can get what they consider the right prices.

Of the inquiries received last week, more were converted into orders than was thought likely by the suppliers. They attribute this in part to customers' recognizing that yarn prices are really low. The claim is reiterated that spinners' gross margins above cost are virtually negligible. A year ago, it is recalled, demand and prices were deemed unsatisfactory enough to incite a widespread curtailment among sale yarn mills; but spinners are said to have been at least 3 cents off a year ago than they are today.

The market has not yet broadened enough to justify reports of a normal amount of trading or interest. Most operations in a limited sales period are for enough yarn to take care of immediate requirements. More is lately observed of yarn users bent on covering on the grades they are accustomed to use. This is tending to bring quality spinners a somewhat larger bulk of new business.

A number of yarn users whose orders are larger than they were for months past are described by sellers as evidently doing the right thing. In view of later normal requirements the year covered to an extent that will give them an average price better than slow moving competitors. Should quotations slip again the same buyers are scheduled to be in the market for additional quantities. They have reached the point where they take for granted there is the double need to make provision for manufacturing. A number of smaller sized orders continued the cautious covering that is already a familiar method of yarn operations.

New business in single combed yarns is smaller but deliveries on old contracts are large, being larger than production in recent week. Two-ply combed is more active but in this type yarn production has been slightly larger than shipments. Prices are unchanged.

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**BALL, ROLLER AND
THRUST BEARINGS**

FOR EVERY LOAD
SPEED AND DUTY

WRITE FOR CATALOG

NORMA-HOFFMANN
BEARINGS CORP. STAMFORD, CONN. U. S. A.

P R E C I S I O N



YOU cannot make good yarn after it leaves the card room if the carding is not right. It might be ruined but it cannot be made.

ROY GRINDERS will insure your yarn always starting right.

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Greenville, S. C. : 21 Byrd Blvd.

Cotton Card Grinders, Woolen and Worsted Card Grinders. ¶ Napper Roll Grinders, Calender Roll Grinders. ¶ Shear Grinders.



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WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



Annual Inspection Tour Of Avondale Mills

(Continued from Page 17)

L. H. Cost runs the other. They can even weave shoe-strings. Mr. Trull has been here 11 years.

Guests were assigned places at Walco and other hotels, but the best place of all was mine in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Deason, next door to Walco. "The First Lady of the Land" couldn't have had more lovely courtesies shown her than was extended to me by this delightful couple.

HEAVEN BOUND—NO WHITE SAINTS

On Wednesday evening at 6:15 the entire party was treated to a Rotary-Exchange Club dinner at Sylacauga High School. At 8 o'clock we went to Mignon auditorium, where the colored people of the mills put on that wonderful play, "Heaven Bound."

"St. Peter" was late getting there but finally arrived. The stage was "heaven," the gates guarded by two "angels" with swords. To the right was hell"; the red glare was intensely suggestive, and the devil with tail, horns and pitchfork—all glowing red, was frightening. When around 20 white robed "saints" with folded wings came floating noiselessly on stockinged feet down the center of the auditorium, "heaven bound" and singing "When the Saints Go Marching Home," it almost made one's hair stand on end. The gate opened for them and they received crowns; one by one, others came in, to be met on the way and tempted by the devil, who seemed to know each one's weakness. Whiskey, dice, cards, money, jewelry! Some yielded and were pitched into hell while the devil capered triumphantly.

One old sister couldn't be tempted a tall but walloped the devil with her walking stick and marched right into heaven without a pause. The crowning piece of acting was the Hypocrite—a good looking negro girl who came down the aisle doing the "holy dance" and singing "I'm Sanctified and Holy and will not be Moved." But even while singing she would accept all the devil offered and even flirted with him!

Mr. Carl Mangum, superintendent of the Birmingham plant, said that if their salesmen would work as hard to sell cloth as that devil did to destroy souls, there would never be any more curtailing of textile operations. That devil was certainly perfect in his role, and every guest and all who attended expressed themselves as well pleased with the program.

A BLOOD HOUND RACE

After the play—nearly 11 o'clock, we went to the chicken farm to witness one of the most novel of entertainments—a "blood-curdling, hair-raising race," put on by "Simon Legree" Smelly, farm superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hugh Comer's pack of five blood hounds and some colored men. Two colored men were given an hour's start, and went around the farm and back to a tree where we could see them when the hounds found them. Every one in the crowd made a solemn vow to "be good" while in Sylacauga, for those hounds know their business.

THURSDAY MORNING AT OFFICE, 8:15—VISITING KINDERGARTEN AND THE MILLS

And we were all there in spite of late hours. After a fine program at the kindergarten by the three kindergartens of the Sylacauga Mills, opened with prayer by the children; God's Love, from Mozart; Butterfly Dance—indescribably beautiful; Little Bo-Peep; Playmates; Twinkle Little Star; Little Miss Muffet; Pat-a-Cake; Songs and a marvelously executed dance, gave us more

and more thrills. Oh what wonderful times these little ones do have in the Avondale kindergartens. Wish I was just four years old and could be there with them.

Now through the mills, where arrows pointed the way. Will quote from the splendidly typed program furnished to each guest.

Supply Room—John Heacock in charge. This is the distributing point for all the Sylacauga group of mills.

Repair Shop—C. W. Wright, master mechanic; R. I. Hamilton, foreman. Has a wide range of equipment and specializes in licker-in rewinding and spiral gear cutting. H. L. Moncrief, electrical foreman, specializes in coil winding and rebuilding motors.

Central Spinning and Winding—O. S. Smith, foreman, 20's to 40's knitting yarns second to none. Every bobbin filled at every doff. Roving upright on creel boards.

Central and Catherine Carding—J. S. Shell, foreman. All pickers equipped with Hunting tooth positive knock-off motions. Cotton all double carded. Catherine has Dronsfield plow grinding equipment.

Catherine Spinning—Joe Gammon, foreman. Spins count from 4's to 36's filling and hosiery twist, in naturals, mocks, solids, heathers and blends in regular and reverse twist. The operatives in Catherine and Central mills have for the past five years, voluntarily refrained from the use of tobacco in any form while at work. Note that "voluntarily," please, and do some more thinking.

Chemical Testing Laboratory—where all materials, chemicals, oils, etc., are thoroughly tested before using in Avondale Mills.

Catherine Twisting, Winding and Warping—in charge of J. E. Sawyer. This room puts up yarn on tubes, cones, skeins, springs, ball warps, snaked warps and linked warps.

Eva Jane Weave Rooms—there are three, designated as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. J. H. Hyde in charge of all three. A wide range of fabrics here, such as chambrays, coverts, denims, automobile seat covers, draperies, Monks cloth, jaspes, pants goods, shirtings, etc. Plain and dobby looms.

Eva Jane Finishing—G. W. Smith, freman. 200 bins of various patterns in loose stock make rush orders easy to fill.

Sallie B. No. 2 Carding and Spinning—L. A. Beckett, foreman. This is where the woolen system is used for both carding and spinning.

Sally B. Pickery—E. J. Brancomb, foreman. This is where waste from all the Avondale Mills is reworked.

Sally B. No. 2 Weave Room—J. C. Tapley, foreman.



Front Row, Left to Right—Pell City Overseers: P. A. Spruiell, Cloth Room; T. G. Mungall, Dyer; J. F. Adams, Spinner; C. C. Stine, Laundry.

Back Row, Left to Right—Fred Lewis, Tying-in; F. O. Whitten, Electrician; L. R. Thornburg, Beaming and Slashing; J. W. Truitt, Carder.

This is the blanket department, with ideal lighting and air conditioning.

Sally B. No. 2 Napping—T. E. Sides, foreman. Here's where they fluff 'em up and call 'em Avondown.

Sally B. No. 2 Finishing—Alton Heacock, foreman. Superior working conditions. Avondown blankets bring sweet sleep.

Sally B. No. 1 Rope Room—J. L. King, foreman. If your mule balks, get Sylacauga plow lines. Snaps ready attached. These lines make contented mules and farmers.

Sally B. No. 1 a Complete Yarn Mill—J. L. King, foreman. Manufactures yarns in naturals and colors for the electrical, plush, tapestry and carpet trade.

Eva Jane Cloth Room—G. W. Smith, foreman. Care and attention given to burling has made "Avondale Quality" famous.

Eva Jane Slashing and Drawing—S. F. Burt, foreman. Automatic controls on slashers and sizing kettles. Mr. Burt is also in charge of spooling and warping. Some of the warpers and creels are Avondale built.

Eva Jane Spinning No. 1 and No. 2—M. W. Parks, foreman. Particular care is taken to build the bunches on quills. There is no tobacco used by operatives in this room. More food for thought.

Eva Jane Carding—I. A. Spraberry, foreman. In spite of so many colors there is a free flow of material through this room.

Laundry—Ed Roberson, foreman. This was a war-time project, but now the NRA people can afford to have their work done here. Prices very reasonable.

Boiler Room—Ike Williams, foreman. There's a new boiler and pulverizer.

Eva Jane Beaming—S. F. Burt, foreman. Every employee home trained, for this process requires extreme care.

Dye House—M. T. Barnhill, foreman. This is one more absolutely clean dye house—the second I've seen. White shoes perfectly safe here. The young men who operate this plant are high school and college graduates. The colored boys here have a song—"Dye House Blues." The equipment of the dye house consists of a continuous indigo dyer, Delahunty revolving raw stock dyers, Morton raw stock dyers, Craig package dyers, raw stock dyers and extractors. There has never been a better equipped dye house.

LUNCH AT MR. COMER'S THURSDAY

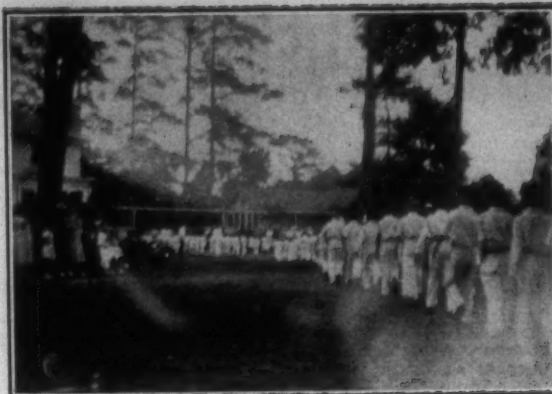
All that crowd was cared for and fed bounteously, and Mrs. Hugh Comer didn't get a bit nervous over it, though we lunched all over her lovely home. A number of ladies assisted her in welcoming the guests and well trained, uniformed waiters looked after our appetites which were ravenous after the miles we had walked through the mills.

At 1:30 there was a parade of around 1,500 school children marching to band music. Then a visit to the Fraser Hospital to see X-ray pictures and to see a patient on operating table—nurses in operating room garb, ether ready to be applied. We left before they made the incision! This hospital is perfect in every detail.

Then we visited the sewing class exhibit, drug store, market, chicken farm, dairy, gymnasium, golf course, box mill, nurseries, Lake Louise, and Walco store.

ANNUAL DINNER AT WALCO HOTEL AND OTHER THINGS

Next a Tableau at Mignon Auditorium. Then a gorgeous entertainment at Beverly Gardens—visits to beauty parlors and Beverly Hall, a big dance and more and more music. Late hours—but we were up at six next morning and motored to Pell City, 45 or 50 miles distant, for



1,500 School Children in Parade Through Park

breakfast, which was in the home of Mr. Edmonds, manager.

But first a few words about the chicken farm. We found a new scratch litter or floor covering—crushed corn cobs. There are 5,000 hens, 8,000 young chickens and 10,365 eggs in one incubator.

We saw 75 cows milked, and they give as much milk as 104 gave three years ago, due to herd improvement.

Saw the Grandpa hog, which is four feet high, nine feet long, and weighs more than any of the cows. One of his baby pigs could use his ear nicely for a bed. The breed is Duroc Jersey.

Homing pigeons belonging to Sycamore were turned loose on the Sylacauga farm, circled around for a bit to get their bearings, and flew home.

PELL CITY—FRIDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK

It would take all this issue of the Bulletin to tell all the wonderful things we saw. The Pell City Band of 40 pieces were on the lawn to welcome us when we arrived at the home of Mr. Edmonds. And did they give us good breakfast and music? Louis Simpkins is band director.

Mayor Sumter Cogswell, Rev. C. H. Lane and Mr. Edmund Blair, newspaper man, were in the welcoming committee.

Richard Gunthorp, a 17-year-old high school boy, son of Geo. Gunthorp, assistant to the master mechanic, is called the "Human Mockingbird," and deserves the name. He can whistle to beat the birds and so enraptured the crowd that Mr. H. H. Cosgrove, manager Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga., suggested and contributed to a fund to pay the boy's way to a "Major Bowes" program!

Everything nice about the other mills visited was found here, too. The school, with Miss Roberts, principal, is like a Christian college. The children put on a wonderfully fine program, and sang beautifully. The kindergarten work is the same high type as at Sylacauga.

Overseers at Pell City are: J. W. Truitt, carder; J. F. Adams, spinner; L. R. Thornburg, beaming and slashing; Fred Lewis, tying-in; J. C. Mehan, weaver; T. F. Mungall, dyer; P. S. Spruiel, cloth room; V. M. Champion, warehouse; J. B. Brown, master mechanic; J. T. Windsor, timekeeper; Will Turner, yard foreman; C. C. Stine, laundry.

Ice is made and furnished to the operatives here at cost.

From Pell City, we drove to Birmingham Country Club for lunch, met many more nice people who joined the party there, but I had to leave out at 4 o'clock to catch a train, and missed the visit to the Birmingham plant and the dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Comer.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

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(Continued from Page 4)

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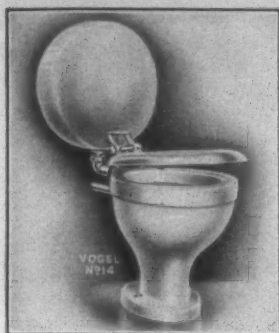
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